# Daily Report

# Soviet Union

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*FBIS-SOV-88-024* *5 February 1988*

CONTENTS


**ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT**

New Chemical Weapons Signal U.S. 'Deaf Ear' *[Solton]* ..... 1
Kuntsevich on U.S. Program *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 1
Pentagon Officials Support INF Ratification ..... 3
Disarmament Conference Speakers Listed ..... 3

**COMMUNIST RELATIONS**

CEMA Executive Session Ends, Issues Communique *[PRAVDA 5 Feb]* ..... 5
Sychov on Session ..... 5
CSSR's Rohlicek Reviews Work *[CTK]* ..... 6
Poland's Gwiazda on Talks *[PAP]* ..... 6
SFRY's Pejovski Meets Silayev at CEMA Session *[TANJUG]* ..... 6
Pact Disarmament Session Begins Work in Warsaw ..... 7
Pact Experts Discuss Mediterranean Issues *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 7

**WORLDWIDE ISSUES**

Gerasimov Briefs Journalists in Moscow 4 Feb ..... 8
On Possible Yazov, Carlucci Meeting ..... 8
On 'Nuclear Accident' Report ..... 8
Calls Yeltsin Text 'Inaccurate' ..... 8
INF Treaty Data Supported ..... 9
On Al-Faysal Visit ..... 9
Threat to Japan Denied ..... 9
On Convicted Lithuanian ..... 10
Yakovlev Addresses CSCE Participants' Meeting ..... 10
Lomeyko Addresses U.N. on Palestinian 'Genocide' ..... 10
NOVOSTI Official on Regional Conflicts *[Warsaw PAP]* ..... 11
International Anti-Drug Concerts To Be Held *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Jan]* ..... 11

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**United States & Canada**

Carlucci Discusses F-16's at Rome Briefing ..... 13
Contra Vote Called 'Major Setback' for Reagan ..... 13
U.S. Army Experimenting With Germ Warfare Agents ..... 13
Washington Conference on New Thinking Continues ..... 14
Environmental Protection Group Reviews Studies ..... 14
Session Ends ..... 14
More on Soviet-U.S. Cultural Accord Jubilee *[IZVESTIYA 4 Feb]* ..... 15
U.S. Pro-Rebel Lobbyist Comments on Afghan War *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 15
U.S. Senator Bradley on Soviet-U.S. Relations *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 16
Canada Signs Memorandum on Nazi War Criminals ..... 17

**China**

China Reiterates Support for Sihanouk ..... 17
PRC 'Has Yet to Join in Disarmament Process' *[Alekseyev]* ..... 18
Chinese Views on Sino-Soviet Cooperation ..... 18
'Good' Trade Prospects With China Seen ..... 19
Deng Xiaoping Collection Published in USSR ..... 19

Briefs ..... 20
Protocol on Ship Repair ..... 20

**Northeast Asia**

Soviets Skeptical on KAL Bombing Case *[KYODO]* ..... 20
DPRK Machine Minister Meets With Silayev *[Pyongyang]* ..... 21
DPRK Paper Complains of Japanese Sanctions ..... 21
Agafonov Views Soviet-Japanese Economic Talks *[IZVESTIYA 3 Feb]* ..... 21
'Disagreements' Accompanied USSR-Japan Book ..... 22

**Southeast Asia & Pacific**

Aquino Sends ASEAN Message to Gorbachev *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 22
Shevardnadze Greets Indonesian Foreign Minister ..... 23
Indonesian Minister's Statement ..... 23
Lizichev Meets With Vietnamese Counterpart *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Jan]* ..... 23
Meets with Van Linh *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Feb]* ..... 23
Thai Report on Foreign Troop Use by Laos Denied ..... 23
Official Announces New Thai Trade Policy *[Bangkok THE NATION 4 Feb]* ..... 24

**Near East & South Asia**

Official Denies Agreement on Saudi Relations *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 3 Feb]* ..... 24
Official Views Ties with Gulf States, Israel *[London AL-MAJALLAH 27 Jan-2 Feb]* ..... 25
DFLP's Hawatimah on Mideast Peace Efforts ..... 26
Vorontsov Holds Talks With India's Menon ..... 26

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

Ryuytel Delegation Begins Cape Verde Visit *[IZVESTIYA 4 Feb]* ..... 27
CPSU, Angolan Party Institutes Sign Agreements *[PRAVDA 28 Jan]* ..... 28

**East Europe**

Soviet-Romanian Treaty Jubilee Celebrated *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 28
Ambassador Addresses Jubilee ..... 28
Leadership Exchanges Greetings *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 29
Ceausescu Thanks Soviets *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 29
Shevardnadze, Totu Messages *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 30
Whitehead Arrives in Bulgaria for Talks ..... 30
Meets With Zhivkov ..... 30
Loginov, Zhivkov Sign Cultural Center Accord ..... 30
Yordanov To Open Center ..... 31
Jaruzelski Receives Whitehead in Poland ..... 31
Jakes: Broad Opportunities, Good Prospects Ahead *[PRAVDA 5 Feb]* ..... 31

**West Europe**

Soviet Sailor Jumps Ship, Asks France Asylum *[AFP]* ..... 31
Portuguese, U.S. 'Differences' on Air Base Noted ..... 31

**Latin America & Caribbean**

Reagan 'Deeply Disappointed' by Contra Aid Vote ..... 32
Nicaraguan Reactions Noted ..... 32
Ortega: Vote Inspires 'Hope' ..... 32
U.S. Campaigning 'To Discredit' Noriega *[Zafesov in PRAVDA 5 Feb]* ..... 33

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

Politburo Session Discusses Upcoming Plenum ..... 34
Central Committee Resolution on Water Usage *[PRAVDA 27 Jan]* ..... 35
Gorbachev Awards Shevardnadze Order of Lenin ..... 36
Gromyko Visit to Minsk Described *[PRAVDA 4 Feb]* ..... 37
Tours Kolkhoz ..... 37
Ukrainian Central Committee Resumes Routine Work *[Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY 31 Jan]* ..... 39
Ukraine's DOSAAF Holds Congress *[Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY 31 Jan]* ..... 39
Information Report on Kazakh Party Plenum
*[Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Jan]* ..... 40
Information Report on Kirghiz Party Plenum *[Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 31 Jan]* ..... 40
Turkmen MVD Collegium Discusses Inefficiency *[Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Jan]* . 41
Ministry Job Cuts, Cooperatives Viewed *[IZVESTIYA 28 Jan]* ..... 42
Moscow Raykoms Discuss Restructuring ..... 43
TASS on Lithuanian 'Catholic Chronicle' ..... 43
New Regulations on Use of Office Cars ..... 44
Special Stores Foreign Currency Check Trade Ends *[IZVESTIYA 29 Jan]* ..... 44
'Berezka' Stores Eliminated *[Tolstov in IZVESTIYA 29 Jan]* ..... 44
New Anonymous Complaints Law Explained ..... 45
Supreme Court Official on Juridic Modernization ..... 45
Civil Rights 'Dissidents' Discuss Issues *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 46
Video Report on Yaroslavl Rail Accident ..... 47
Film Shows 70th GOSR Anniversary Activities ..... 47
Gromyko Memoirs Published, Described ..... 49
Atheism Institute Director Interviewed *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Feb]* ..... 49
Party VUZ Chiefs View History Education Needs *[PRAVDA 27 Jan]* ..... 50
Lysenko's Son Repudiates 'Abuse' of His Father *[MOSCOW NEWS No 50]* ..... 51
Readers Respond *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 52
Briefs ..... 54
Uzbek Official Honored ..... 54

### Economic

Experts Debate Drawbacks of 1965 Economic Reform *[MOSCOW NEWS No 5]* ..... 54

### Scientific

Rumors of Cosmonaut's Poor Health Derided
*[Rebrov, Gazenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Jan]* ..... 56
Activities of Mir Cosmonauts Described ..... 58
Biomedical Expert Interviewed on Mir Program *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Feb]* ..... 59
Practicalities of Manned Mars Mission Outlined *[Bachmanov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 27 Jan]* ..... 59
Scientists, Engineers Form New Organization ..... 60
Materials Sent to Swiss Space Exhibition ..... 60
Daily's Readers React to Water Use Resolution *[IZVESTIYA 2 Feb]* ..... 60

## New Chemical Weapons Signal U.S. 'Deaf Ear'

*LD041613 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Yuriy Solton Commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has given the go-ahead to the production of another type of arms equipped with binary chemical weapons, the Bigeye Bomb. It could be carried by strategic bombers. Yuriy Solton comments:

As you may remember, the United States last December began producing binary artillery shells; now there comes the Bigeye bomb. Besides, the Pentagon is developing a binary warhead for missiles. Let me remind you in this connection that when the Soviet and American leaders met in Washington in December President Reagan put his signature to a joint statement which in part said that both leaders had expressed their commitment to working out a verifiable, comprehensive, and effective international convention banning and eliminating chemical weapons. Now, a mere 2 months after the meeting, the President says that the production of the Bigeye bomb is vital to national security.

In which case was President Reagan sincere? The United States seems to be determined to have this sophisticated chemical weapon at any cost, and it is planning to use it outside its territory. Doesn't this intention explain why the American delegation has blocked progress at the Geneva negotiations on a chemical arms convention? A spokesman for the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff has said the USSR has repeatedly warned the United States against the dangerous effects of the plans for binary weapons production. Regrettably Washington has turned a deaf ear to these warnings.

## Kuntsevich on U.S. Program

*PM041531 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 7*

[Interview with USSR Academician Lieutenant-General Anatoliy Kuntsevich by Eduard Khamidulin: "Political Alchemy. Is The USA Bent on Eliminating Chemical Weapons?"; date and place not given]

[Text] This is a good question. Especially after an official start was made on the American programme for the production of binary weapons, in the middle of last December. What lurks behind Washington's decision? Lieutenant-General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a leading Soviet expert on the scientific and military problems of chemical disarmament, outlines his views on the matter.

MN: Judging by comments in the Soviet and Western press, the decision of the Reagan administration has baffled even the United States' allies. Indeed, how can Washington claim to be in favour of banning chemical weapons when it is launching production of a qualitatively new set of chemical weapons. How can we believe American declarations about support for the efforts of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (which is engaged in working out a convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons) when certain US actions amount in effect to a sabotage of these efforts? Is there logic in this?

A.K.: Yes, there is. But you have to look for it in the right place. The main thing is that the US leadership has no political decision on the prohibition of chemical weapons as a means of warfare, nor on excluding them from the US Army's strategic and operational-tactical arsenals. We shouldn't lose sight of this. Besides a general declaration on its "adherence to the elaboration of a verifiable comprehensive and effective international convention on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons". Washington has made no other official statements. I see this absence of a political decision as the most serious impediment to a world free of chemical weapons.

Another obstacle is the development of binary weapon production. This is a result of the clearcut, well-thought-out political decision by the Reagan administration to implement its programme for chemical rearmament.

There is interdependence of both negative factors. Had there been a political decision on banning these weapons, there would not have been a programme for chemical rearmament. But there has been no political decision thus far because, as early as 1982, the Reagan administration came forward with an initiative to develop a programme for rearmament of the US Army in the field of chemical weapons. Today this initiative is being realized.

MN: But it must be said that there was also the year 1969, when the USA discontinued production of chemical weapons. We remember last year when, during the visit to the Soviet military facility of Shikhany by participants in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, US Ambassador Max Friedersdorf accenturated the fact that for 18 years the USA had not produced chemical weapons. From this he concluded that his country needed something to compensate for its lagging behind the USSR, which ceased producing chemical weapons only in 1987. It was obvious that this argument had a convincing ring for many guests, especially those from Western countries.

A.K.: Well, let us go back to the year 1969. By that time the USA had created a vast potential of chemical weapons on its new industrial basis. As estimated by American experts, as well as experts from other Western countries, this amount of chemical weapons was quite enough to provide support for the US Armed Forces on land, at sea and in the air on all possible theatres of combat operations. That is why in 1969 the Americans were compelled to halt the production of chemical weapons (instead of doing this of their own free will). According to unofficial estimates, the American stocks

add up to 55,000-60,000 tons of toxic agents. There are no official figures-this is a US state secret which has not been declassified by Washington even after our country, in a Statement of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, December 26, 1987, announced that it had up to 50,000 tons of chemical weapons.

MN: The official Soviet figures caused a sensation. Many welcomed this new manifestation of our country's openness in military matters. But there are some who doubt the authenticity of the published figure.

A.K.: It is easy to verify it. The convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons, being worked out by the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, envisages rigid international control over the process of destroying these weapons on Soviet territory as well, if the convention is adopted and enters into force-something which the USSR has been urging the conference participants to ensure-the sceptics, on the basis of the calculations of international inspectors about the quantity of chemical weapons presented to them prior to the beginning of their destruction, will be able to satisfy themselves about the authenticity of the figures published by us. Verification will throw light on any deception, but we want the system for verifying the fulfilment of the convention to be the strictest.

MN: 55,000-60,000 and 50,000 represents an approximate parity. And yet the USA poses as well-nigh a "losing side". Washington claims that American chemical weapons are obsolete and require modernization. What do you think?

A.K.: This is not a serious argument. In the early 1960s, for instance, the USA synthesized a toxic agent known as VX and started producing it at its new enterprises. To announce it unfit and obsolete in 1969, in 1980 or even now means to mislead public opinion deliberately. Specialists know well that all organic substances of this nature are kept intact and can be stored for hundreds of years. The more so if additional technological methods are used, such as the introduction of stabilizers and so on.

It's a different matter that control checks bring out part of the ammunition (I accentuate: ammunition and not toxic agents) which has lost hermetic sealing due to defects in the process of production, non-observation of storage rules and so forth. This is technological waste. But this doesn't even amount to one per cent of the entire stock of chemical weapons. These figures were cited, notably, by a special commission of military experts and representatives of American industry and science in a report to the US Congress. Therefore the poor quality of the substances, amounting to fractions of a percent, cannot be a serious argument to justify replacing the entire potential of chemical weapons.

One more important point. American scientists have not been sitting idle since 1969. The programme for the production of chemical weapons was halted, but simultaneously there began extensive research for the development of a fundamentally new generation of chemical weapons. And by 1980 the USA had obtained the necessary practical results, which underlay (I re-emphasize this) the political decision on the rearmament of the army with chemical weapons.

Incidentally, in 1982, when the Reagan administration came forward with the initiative for this rearmament, the theory about the USA "lagging behind" or about American chemical weapons being "obsolete" did not figure in Washington's official statements. At that time it was said bluntly: for the US chemical potential to be sufficiently high, there is a need to impart a new quality to it. And this new quality was linked without any reservations to the production of binary ammunition.

MN: What changes will the production of binaries bring?

A.K.: A binary weapon is a charge in which the toxic agent (VX or Sarin) is formed out of two relatively low-toxic components as it approaches the target. Each of the components can be produced and stored separately.

Such is the technical aspect of the matter, which creates difficult problems for control over the fulfilment of the convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons. I have already said that for countries taking part in the convention it is envisaged to introduce a system of both regular checks of particular firms, enterprises and laboratories and checks at request, without the right of refusal.

In the case of production of binary weapons, even superrigid control may prove ineffective. The question arises: what to control, whom and how? The binary concept opens up the possibility of working on chemical weapons in laboratories not only of the traditional type, but also pharmaceutical or biochemical, specially equipped with protection means, or without such means.

Suppose a scientist has devised an idea of creating a toxic agent. What does he do? At first he draws the method of synthesis on paper, then he brings the synthetic part to the stage of semi-products, and then halts because the entire process can be carried out in a totally different place. The scientist develops the semi-products or, as we say, the key components of binary weapons absolutely in the open. But, after all, the process of work can even be divided with all this being done in different laboratories. One component will be developed in a certain place, the other somewhere else, and their assembly—in still a different place. How do you keep an eye on all this?

The question so far is only about two components. But if a system of three or four components has been invented, control may become totally futile.

MN: You have drawn a gloomy picture.

A.K.: But this is a reality which public opinion should be aware of. The US binary programme torpedoes the entire process of chemical disarmament.

MN: What is the way out of the existing situation? What role does the Geneva Conference on Disarmament have to play?

A.K.: The simplest way out would be to give up the binary programme. This can be done only by the USA itself. What will be needed is only a political decision by the administration.

The important thing is that the USSR, despite the step taken by the USA away from chemical disarmament, has not relaxed its efforts at the talks and is following the chosen course towards openness in military matters and the elimination of every type of weapon, including chemical. I believe that the situation at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament has improved on the whole. This is due to the effect of our country's bold initiatives and actions. Also, the spirit of common concern of the conference participants over the dangerous step of the USA has made itself felt. A large number of states have already publicly stated their negative attitude towards the administration's decision. The allies of the USA tied as they are by political and military commitments, have not yet criticized their partner's actions. But, doubtlessly, they have been shocked by Washington's act.

Today the task of the conference boils down, I believe, to focusing all attention on finally drafting the working text of the convention. And here there is a need for political will and resolve on the part of all participants without exception to rid the world of the chemical threat.

**Pentagon Officials Support INF Ratification**
*LD041556 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Washington February 4 TASS—On Wednesday high-ranking Pentagon officials favoured ratification of the Treaty on Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. At hearings in the Senate Armed Services Committee, General Carl Vuono, chief of the Army Staff, Admiral Carlisle Trost, chief of Naval Operations, General Larry Welch, chief of U.S. Air Force Staff, and General Alfred Grey, commander of the Marine Corps, shared the opinion expressed by most speakers at the Senate during the examination of the Soviet-American agreement.

At the same time the representatives of the Defence Deaprtment used hearings for pushing through the Pentagon's plans on building up NATO armaments under the pretext of "compensation" for missiles to be liquidated under the INF Treaty. General Vuono said, inter alia, that this just and verifiable agreement deserves the Senate's approval and added that NATO was able and would translate into life its policy without missiles but it was necessary to perfect allied forces. In this connection the general pointed to the need for modernizing tactical nuclear forces, conventional weapons and chemical arms.

The stand of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was clearly not to the linking of ultra-conservative Senator Gordon Humphrey who demanded that opponents of the INF Treaty be more actively enlisted in hearings and presented a list of names. It includes Bernard Rogers, the former NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, Richard Perle and Frank Gaffney, former Pentagon officials. It also includes Evan Galbraith, the former U.S. ambassador to France. Their arguments boil down to allegations that the agreement is unverifiable and upsets the situation in Europe. Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Galbraith called on legislators either to reject or to shelve the treaty.

Richard Burt, U.S. ambassador to the FRG, expressed quite an opposite opinion, emphasizing that the INF Treaty provided the stiffest control system in the history of agreements on arms control. In his turn, Alton Keel, U.S. permanent representative on the NATO Council, said that the stand of the governments of U.S. allies was that the treaty conformed to the interests of allies' security. There is a clear understanding of the fact, he noted, that it is possible and necessary to conclude the treaty.

**Disarmament Conference Speakers Listed**
*LD042150 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Geneva February 4 TASS—TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The international community hopefully concentrates its attention on the current regular session of the conference on disarmament, and expects specific and positive contribution from it to the process of relaxation of tension.

Along with a ban on chemical weapons, Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in his speech at the session, also mentioned among major problems a ban on nuclear tests, the prevention of militarization of outer space, and other measures to avert an arms race.

The speaker recalled the proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member states on reducing the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. "In principle the conventional arms issue could be put on the agenda of the conference," he said. "It is essential to raise the effectiveness of the Geneva forum and to take measures to give it greater universality and openness".

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, speaking of the historic importance of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty, pointed out that it was a question of a new logic, and new

tendencies that originate in East-West relations with possible consequences to the disarmament process. "The treaty, under which a whole class of weapons gets fully eliminated for the first time, may serve as a model for talks on other aspects of disarmament on a bilateral or multilateral basis. What was achieved in Washington can be also achieved with regard to chemical arms", the Italian minister emphasized.

"Due to the new way of thinking and specific actions, the prospects have now opened up for securing radical changes in disarmament and arms control issues", Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, said at the session.

He emphasized that the care for peace and for the conservation of natural resources should be the focus of politics in the nuclear age.

"During the meeting in Reykjavik, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev were guided by a sense of responsibility to mankind. However, collective actions by all countries of the West and East, North and South are necessary as well. The treaty signed in Washington should not remain an isolated event. Its historic importance will be revealed to the full only when it becomes a point of departure for large-scale disarmament process".

Having stated support for the Soviet Union's and the United States' intention to reach agreement already in the first half of this year on a 50-per cent cut in strategic offensive arms, the minister specially singled out the high priority of the earliest elaboration of a convention on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

## CEMA Executive Session Ends, Issues Communique

*PM051128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 88 Second Edition p 4*

["Communique on the 126th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 126th CEMA Executive Committee Session was held in Moscow 2-4 February.

Taking part in the session were the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee: Bulgaria—A. Lukanov, Hungary—J. Marjai, the SRV—Chan Duc Luong [as transliterated], the GDR—G. Kleiber, Cuba—A. Esquivel, Mongolia—M. Peljee, Poland—W. Gwiazda, Romania—S. Andrei, the USSR—A.K. Antonov, the CSSR—R. Rohlicek; as well as V.V. Sychev, secretary of the council. In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pejovski, SFRY permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the Executive Committee's work.

The session was chaired by R. Rohlicek, CSSR representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, on the basis of the decisions of the 43d (extraordinary) CEMA Session, examined a number of questions connected with further improving mutual economic cooperation among the CEMA countries.

The session participants heard a report on the implementation of the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of the creation of a single standardized base for articles of electronic equipment, specialized manufacturing equipment, and semiconductor and specialized materials for their production. It was noted that the stepping up of cooperation in this sphere will promote the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000.

The state of cooperation between the CEMA countries in the transport sphere was examined. Taking into account the increasing volume and changing structure of reciprocal shipments, measures are outlined for the comprehensive development of transport on the basis of modernization and retooling within the framework of the Long-Term Program for Cooperation of the CEMA Countries, linked to the collective prospectus that is being elaborated for the international socialist division of labor in the years 1991-2005.

The Executive Committee defined measures to improve the legal basis of cooperation among the CEMA countries with a view to promoting the expansion of direct production, scientific, and technical ties between the countries' economic organizations. Proposals were approved for specifying the general terms for CEMA deliveries and the provisions which exist in CEMA concerning the activity of international economic organizations.

The Executive Committee approved the basic guidelines for scientific research activity of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System arising from the decisions of the 43d CEMA Session. The institute's work concentrates on the study of long-term problems of the international socialist division of labor.

In accordance with the tasks set by the latest CEMA session, measures were defined for restructuring the work of the council secretariat. Its new structure was approved. The secretariat's activity is aimed at systematic analysis of the state of cooperation, the preparation of economic analyses and predictions, and the furthering of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 and other large-scale programs and agreements.

The plan for the Executive Committee's work in 1988-1989 and the CEMA budget for 1988 were approved.

The session also examined other questions of cooperation.

The CEMA Executive Council session took place in an atmosphere of friendly and frank exchange of opinions and mutual understanding.

## Sychov on Session

*LD041612 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 (TASS)—First steps have been taken to reorganize the machinery of multilateral cooperation among the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), according to Vyacheslav Sychov, secretary of that international organization.

He was speaking in a TASS interview of the decisions taken at the 126th session of the CMEA Executive Committee, which ended in Moscow today.

Sychov said that the committee has decided to delegate decision-making on all practical matters of economic interaction among CMEA countries to their national managerial bodies in various sectors, first of all their economic organizations ehich cooperate either directly or through joint ventures.

The CMEA agencies will concentrate on drafting and realizing large-scale multilateral programs and updating the economic machinery of cooperation, including planning, financial and legal arrangements, he added.

Important organizational measures will be taken. The secretariat's staff will be cut by more than a quarter, but the departments responsible for intersectoral matters will be enlarged and new departments, for example the fuel-and-power and metallurgy ones, will be formed.

Regulations on how international economic organizations should be set up and function are being changed to promote the cost-accounting principles of their activities and remove drawbacks in planning, material and equipment supplies, taxation and pricing, Sychov continued.

He said emphasis will keep on fulfilling a comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA nationa, which covers the years until 2000.

The Executive Committee reviews the progress of its implementation at every meeting. The last one, for instance, examined the results of work in electronics.

### CSSR's Rohlicek Reviews Work

*LD041922 Prague CTK in English*
*1824 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[By Dusan Spak]

[Text] Moscow Feb 4 (CTK correspondent)—Improvement of the work of bodies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and a new organizational structure of its Secretariat were among the main issues discussed by the 126th session of the CMEA Executive Committee, Rudolf Rohlicek told CTK today.

The Czechoslovak first deputy premier and permanent representative in the CMEA said that the Secretariat staff will be reduced and emphasis will be laid on higher qualification. Its activity will be focused on analyses and prognoses and it will play a bigger role in checking whether obligations stemming from Resolutions and multilateral agreements have been met.

The Executive Committee assessed the state of drafting the collective concept of international socialist division of labour for the 1991-2005 period to be submitted to the next session of the council.

Rudolf Rohlicek added that the Executive Committee adopted measures to improve the legal basis of economic cooperation required by the development of direct contacts between enterprises which are the main prerequisite for deeper integration.

### Poland's Gwiazda on Talks

*LD042002 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1905 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 4—Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda, the head of the Polish delegation to a session of the CMEA Executive Committee, told PAP here today:

"The main subject of the Executive Committee's session were problems stemming from the resolutions adopted during last year's 43rd Extraordinary CMEA Session. In particular, we devoted much attention to the issue of working out a concept of an international, socialist division of labour up to the year 2005. This document is to specify the roads and methods of the development of the division of labour and socialist integration with a view to accelerating the socio-economic development of the CMEA countries, the intensification of production and a decided development of specialization and cooperation thanks to scientific and technological achievements. Here, the idea is striving towards the creation of optimum production capacities and increasing the complementarity of the national economic complexes of each of the council's members. Also envisaged—within 15 years' time—is an over twofold increase of mutual trade turnovers.

"As an especially important issue we regarded the problem of the reconstruction of the mechanism of cooperation and financial-currency system, as the basis of the realization of the above mentioned concept of labour. Without significant changes in this system there is no speaking about the realization of the tasks facing us.

"The next issue was the introduction of advanced electronics to the national economies of the council's members. Particular stress in this field will be placed on the developments of micro-electronics, taking into account integrated circuits which should conform to the highest technological standards, technological equipment used in the production of these circuits and materials to the production of microlectronic elements.

"We gave much attention to the issue of improving the functioning of the council's secretariat. Resolutions were adopted which are aimed at concentrating its work on the main problems connected with the re-structuring of the economies and intensification of production, the de-bureaucratization of its activities and reorganization of its apparatus in the light of the new goals," Gwiazda said.

### SFRY's Pejovski Meets Silayev at CEMA Session

*LD041254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TANJUG) Ivan Silayev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, has received Mito Pejovski, Federal Executive Council member, in

Moscow. In the course of a friendly conversation, views were exchanged about topical issues of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and the ways of further advancing it.

Mito Pejovski is in Moscow at the head of a Yugoslav delegation to the CEMA Executive Committee session.

**Pact Disarmament Session Begins Work in Warsaw**
*LD030909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] The first session of the Warsaw Pact participant states' special commission on disarmament matters began its work in Warsaw today. The delegations, made up of senior representatives from Foreign and Defense Ministries, are headed by deputy foreign ministers.

**Pact Experts Discuss Mediterranean Issues**
*PM051047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS dispatch "Warsaw Pact Experts' Working Meeting Held"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb—A working meeting of Warsaw Pact experts on certain problems of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean was held in Sofia 2-3 February this year. M. Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy foreign minister met the session's participants.

## Gerasimov Briefs Journalists in Moscow 4 Feb

### On Possible Yazov, Carlucci Meeting

*LD041427 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 (TASS)—"There is an agreement in principle on a meeting between the defence ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, but no date has as yet been fixed," a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said, replying to questions, that "this initiative seems to be good because not only diplomats, but military men as well should have meetings."

"The psychological aspect is equally important. Modern hardware makes it possible to destroy the enemy without looking into his eyes, and this leads to certain dehumanization.

I think that this meeting will help improve somewhat the atmosphere."

"As to purely business matters, it is very good that the defence ministers have found subjects for discussion. It would be good to discuss, for instance, the subject of military doctrines and strategies."

### On 'Nuclear Accident' Report

*LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 (TASS)—"Reports by the Swedish news agency TiDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA Wednesday triggered off a veritable international panic," Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing today.

Gerasimov, chief of the ministry's Information Directorate, continued:

"Here's the first report in full: 'A nuclear accident has occurred in the Soviet Union'. There was no source, no clarification, nothing more.

"I believe such a one-liner was really able to cause havoc. It was an irresponsible report."

The spokesman added that "the foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow have showed enough composure to wait for an official Soviet reaction rather than rush" to pick up the hoax.

"We, Russians, have a saying which goes as follows: 'Undue haste is sure to make you the laughing-stock of the town'. In this case, people were set laughing, to my opinion, by U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington who was quick to claim that something had happened in the Soviet Union."

Gerasimov said an Energy Department spokesman had had subsequently to make it known that his chief's remarks had been based on wrong information.

"But why be in so much of a hurry so as to end up in embarrassment?", Gerasimov asked.

"One of the reasons why he didn't wait an hour or two for a confirmation of a denial was apparently a special kind of ailment—the 'Chernobyl syndrome'. The implication was that in the case of Chernobyl everything had started in just the same way, with a report from Sweden," the Soviet spokesman observed.

"I should tell you, though," he went on to say, "that there have been some serious changes since that time. First of all, an international convention on prompt notification of nuclear accidents has been signed."

"There has been no accident in Soviet territory. All the Soviet nuclear power stations have been operating as normal. The state weather service, which is responsible for monitoring background radiation levels, has not detected any rise in those levels in Soviet territory," Gerasimov said.

"More likely than not, the whole hoopla has been due to mixed up telexes between the Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva," he added.

### Calls Yeltsin Text 'Inaccurate'

*LD041403 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Quoatation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—"LE MONDE director Andre Fontaine called me from Paris yesterday, and I asked him why his newspaper departed from journalistic ethics and published a material apparently know to be inaccurate," Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing here today.

"I mean the February 2 publication of the text of a speech ascribed to Boris Yeltsin. I said that other foreign correspondents in Moscow also had that text but they refrained from sending it to their editors, or at least the editors refrained from publishing unverified material."

"It seems that the LE MONDE director believes that freedom of the press should not necessarily be combined with responsibility," Gerasimov added.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed that speeches made at plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee were not published—every party had its rules, its own party secrets.

"Besides, if we had breached that rule we would have thus exerted psychological pressure on the subsequent plenums when speakers might fear somehow publicity of their views set out confidentially during a debate.

This would have reduced the level of candour in debates at plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee," Gerasimov observed.

Replying to questions, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that he had contacted the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee and he had been told that the LE MONDE fabrication had nothing in common with Yeltsin's speech at the party plenum on October 21, 1987."

### INF Treaty Data Supported

*LD041346 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—"One hears contentions in the United States that the Soviet Union has played down the official data on the number of its missiles which the sides had exchanged when signing the INF Treaty", a briefing here today was told by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He stressed that the "figures and other data on Soviet missiles, launchers and associated auxiliary installations and equipment were presented with exhaustive fulness and precision in the Memorandum of Agreement which is an inseparable part of the whole treaty and enters into force simultaneously with it. The data cited in it reflect the actual situation in this field as of November 1, 1987".

When concluding the treaty, Gennadiy Gerasimov went on, both the Soviet and the American sides accepted that changes in the actual composition of systems subject to elimination could occur prior to its entry into force. That is why a whole number of proposals regulating in detail the order of updating data and notifying each other were included in Article 9. "When the treaty enters into force there will be an exchange of updated data which will reflect all changes on both sides, should such changes occur, as compared to the level as of November 1 of last year. At the same time the mechanism of verifying the accuracy of this data will be started", Gerasimov said.

Some Americans are counting not the number of missiles that we have but the number we could have had in order to make full use of existing launchers. "But in reality they simply are not there, they were not yet ready by the time of the conclusion of the treaty although, one can assume, they are being assembled at the plant".

The former U.S. ambassador in France Mr. Galbraith addressed a Senate committee that was discussing the INF Treaty and compared the Soviet Union with a haystack and Soviet missiles with needles. The allusion was—try and find the needles in the haystack. "But the same could be said of America", Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed. "Try and find the American missiles there-....But in case of such an absolutely negative attitude to the possibilities of control and verification there is no sense at all to speak about any whatsoever accords in the field of disarmament".

### On Al-Faysal Visit

*LD041253 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—Issues of bilateral relations were not discussed during Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's brief visit to Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said that both sides "stated with satisfaction the recent expansion of mutual contacts, which helps the sides to know each other's views better."

"The visit confirmed the two countries' mutual interest in these contacts which will be continued," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

### Threat to Japan Denied

*LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has described the conclusion drawn by Tsutomo Kawara, head of Japan's National Defence Agency, as "unexpected, to say the least".

Kawara, in answer to the question in parliament about consequences of the signing of the INF Treaty to the international situation, maintained that 'potential threat' to Japan on the part of Soviet troops in the Far East was ostensibly growing.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman recalled in this connection that under the treaty, "The USSR eliminates INF missiles in Novosibirsk and in other places in Asia which Tokyo was so afraid of. We reduce the number of Soviet missile-carrying submarines in the Pacific Ocean. How can a 'potential threat' grow in such conditions?"

"Delving deeper into the field of the possible", Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasized, "it is we who should fear Japan. Should one believe U.S. experts from the comprehensive strategy commission, Japan, by its economic

potential has got ahead of the Soviet Union. With such tehcnological achievements as Japan has now, it is no trouble to turn economic might into military one."

The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs associated the assertions about the growth of the so-called potential threat with the discussion in Tokyo of a draft military budget for the new fiscal year, which envisages a more than 5.2 per cent increase in military spending. "It is over there that verbiage about a 'Soviet military threat' is being resorted to in order to give blessing to Japan's own plans for a military build-up," Gennadiy Gerasimov stated.

"It is within the context of the debate in the Japanese parliament," the spokesman went on to say, "that one should apparently view the report by the REUTER news agency that the Soviet Union ostensibly keeps troops in Vietnam".

"The Soviet Union has no troops there. Neither does it have military bases in Vietnam. A temporary station for the material and technical support of Soviet ships functions at Camranh. Our ships use the same piers as Vietnamese ones. The Soviet Union does not lease territory in Camranh."

The spokesman emphasized that the number of calls at Camranh by Soviet ships had decreased in 1987.

### On Convicted Lithuanian

*LD042305 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov has commented on the propaganda campaign launched by the Voice of America and REUTER over the conviction of Petras Grazulis of a Catholic church in the town of Kapsukas in Soviet Lithuania. He said the Voice of America and REUTER had distorted the events. In fact, Grazulis was sentenced to 10 months of correctional labor for his refusal to serve in the Army. On the day of the trial a group of hooligans gathered outside the courtroom, some of them received 15-day terms for public disorder. Contrary to what the Voice of America and REUTER alleged, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, no one had beaten these people or hounded [word indistinct] from them.

### Yakovlev Addresses CSCE Participants' Meeting

*LD042334 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Venice February 4 TASS—The international symposium on the subject of human rights and religious freedom in Europe, for peace in the Helsinki spirit is in its second day today. The symposium is being held in San Giorgio Maggiore in the Venician lagoon centered on the discussion of human rights.

The plenary meeting was addressed by V.F. Yakovlev, the head of the Soviet delegation at the symposium, director of the All-Union Research Institute of Soviet Legislation, vice-chairman of the Public Commission for International Cooperation on Humanitarian Issues and Human Rights. He touched upon the issue how the current drive for restructuring and more democracy in the USSR is being complemented with measures to improve laws and broaden the rights of the citizens.

The speakers set forth various concepts of human rights and prospects for international cooperation in that field. Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, who heads the USSR delegation at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, pointed to the need for examining the human rights and freedoms in their unity and indivisibility. The subject of international cooperation should be both civil and political, as well as the socio-economic rights concerning the interest of millions of people. The universal character of this kind of cooperation is that there should be no "restricted zones" in that field. Every state should, in our view, objectively look at how things stand as regards the observance of human rights in the their own home. In carrying out a radical democratisation of our society, the speaker noted, we cannot remain indifferent towards the mass violations of human rights in the West: The problems are unemployment, homelessness, victimisation of peace champions, etc.

In the course of the press conference held today Richard Schifter, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, was unable to cite convincing arguments why the USA has so far failed to ratify most of the international documents on human rights. The American representative refused to discuss the question of the observance of human rights in his country, and instead devoted his main attention to inventions about "political prisoners" in the USSR and abuse of psychiatric hospitals.

### Lomeyko Addresses U.N. on Palestinian 'Genocide'

*LD041806 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Geneva February 4 TASS—By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The participants in the current 44th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights demand that an end be put to genocide against the Palestinian people, to the brutal repressions against the indigenous population of the occupied Arab territories. The commission is examining the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied territories at a time when the mass actions of the Palestinians against Zionist terror are continuing there unabated. It is noteworthy that in the course of the three meetings on that problem not a single word was pronounced in justification of Israel's actions.

Today the plenary meeting was addressed by Vladimir Lomeyko, the head of the USSR delegation. Israel, he said, should put an end to the policy of aggression and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. The resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Human Rights Commission call for an end to the brutal and mass violations of the rights of the Arab population. The resistance of the population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector to the Israeli occupation is proof of the pressing need for the speediest settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The current events are fresh proof of the indisputable fact that one cannot hope for establishing lasting peace, for stability in the Middle East without a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Soviet representative stressed that the mechanism for the talks on such a settlement should be an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Late in January the Soviet Union proposed that the members of the Security Council start consultations for outlining the necessary conclusions and recommendations. The Soviet proposals envisage that such an initiative on that issue could be undertaken by the permanent members of the Security Council, while a corresponding meeting, considering its special significance, could be held at the foreign ministers' level. It is necessary to lend dynamism to the process of Middle East settlement, and the U.N. Human Rights Commission can also make its contribution to this effort.

Addressing the session, Nabil Ramlavi, observer from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, described the brigandage perpetrated by Israel on the West Bank and in the Gaza Sector as genocide vis-a-vis the indigenous population of those areas. A similar evaluation of the outrages by the Israeli occupation authorities has been given by the delegates of Algeria, Syria and other Arab countries. Saudi Arabian representative Ali Jafar said with indignation that Israel's systematic unlawful actions remain unpunished until now. Faruq Kasravi (Jordan) stressed that Israel uses in the occupied Arab territories the same methods as the racist pretoria regime against the African population of the RSA.

Afghanistan's representative Akbar Kherad expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the right to self-determination. It is necessary to ensure full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories and convene an international conference on the Middle East, he said.

The delegations of India, Nigeria, Kuwait, the Belorussian SSR, the GDR and other countries also declared for an urgent convocation of such a conference.

## NOVOSTI Official on Regional Conflicts

*LD291723 Warsaw PAP in English 1529 GMT 29 Jan 88*

[By Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29—Vice-Chairman of the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency Prof. Karen Khachaturov met with newsmen at the Warsaw-based Interpress Press Centre on Friday to brief them on regional conflicts in the world, their importance and possibilities of solutions.

Khachaturov said: "Next to disarmament-related issues, there are no more important problems than regional conflicts at present. It was not accidental that at the summit meeting in Washington those problems constituted the significant part of the negotiations. Today it is hard to imagine the prospect of the creation of the system of universal security without the liquidation of regional conflicts being the most destabilizing factor for the world situation".

"The Soviet Union attaches greatest importance to conflicts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Punjab, Middle East, South Africa, Central America. Only Europe is free from regional conflicts. What these conflicts have in common is the interference of imperialist forces, the main factor contributing to the creation of regional conflicts, and the willingness of these forces not to let a given country develop in its own way".

"The sign of the new political thinking is the decision to transfer regional conflicts from the armed struggle plane to the plane of peaceful solution on the basis of an agreement between fighting sides. Such a trend may be noticed in three regional conflicts—in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Central America. The factor which hampers progress is the aversion of U.S. lobbies to solving these conflicts in a peaceful way," the NOVOSTI vice-chairman stated.

Referring to the possibility of the earlier removal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Khachaturov expressed the supposition that already next May the Soviet side would start the precess. "We hope that the conflict in Afghanistan will be solved this year and the one in Kampuchea—till 1990," he stressed.

## International Anti-Drug Concerts To Be Held

*PM041401 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 88 p 4*

[Article by Yu. Filinov: "Music Against... Drugs"]

[Text] "Rock Against Apartheid," "Rock for Peace," "Rock and the Environment"... And now there is a new idea that originated within the walls of the OGONEK magazine building: It is to hold an international music forum entitled "Rock Against Drugs" in our country. It

has been supported and approved by the USSR Ministry of Health, the All-Union "Soyuzkontsert" association, and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Even in the initial stage of preparation, the Soviet side found partners in the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise "Kultura," the "Intershow" firm from Budapest, and the West German firm "Art AG" from Munich. Private individuals and firms in Western Europe and the United States, including the U.S. agency Belka International Inc., have given and are continuing to give such help as they can.

At a news conference marking this event, V. Korotich, chief editor of OGONEK, said:

"The event includes the preparation for and staging of rock concerts in Moscow's 'Olimpiyskiy' sports and concert complex on 25, 26, and 27 March, involving leading rock performers from the USSR, Europe, and the United States. It is proposed that the foreign currency earnings be transferred to a specialized anti-drugs fund, possibly through the United Nations. An equal amount of rubles will be used by the USSR Ministry of Health to provide equipment for drug hospitals and clinics as well as to the All-Union scientific center for the medical and biological problems of drug addiction.

"At present a contract has been signed between the Soviet and Hungarian sides, and the sides' rights and duties have been allocated. It is a charity event. Firms are involved in sponsoring the organization of it, and there will be commercial advertising on billboards at the concert venue (the 'Olimpiyskiy' sports and concert complex, an open-air auditorium with a capacity of over 30,000, including spectators on the field), and there will be souvenirs bearing the symbol of the event and the trademark of the sponsors.

"It is proposed that the three concerts feature about 25-30 of the best Soviet rock groups and performers (the selection will be decided competitively) as well as star rock groups and performers from Western Europe and the United States. It is hard to give any specific names before contracts have been signed, but Falco, Peter Gabriel, Miklos Varga, Gianna Nannini, Jennifer Rush, The Scorpions, Supertramp, U2 and others have given their personal agreement to take part in the "Rock Against Drugs" concerts.

## United States & Canada

### Carlucci Discusses F-16's at Rome Briefing

*LD042203 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Rome February 4 TASS—By TASS correspondent Aleksey Golyayev:

The United States does not wish to reduce its Armed Forces in Western Europe by a single aircraft, by a single soldier. It is "disappointed" at Spain's decision that the U.S. nuclear capable fighter bombers F-16 be withdrawn from the Torrejon-de-Ardoz base. A statement to this effect was made at the press conference today by U.S. Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci, who is currently on a tour of a number of West European countries, upon completion of his talks with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria and Defence Minister Valerio Zanone. He stressed that the USA was "forced to reckon with" Spain's wish and conclude an agreement providing for the withdrawal of F-16 from the base in Spain.

As follows from the statements at the press conference, there is no question now that these fighter aircraft be withdrawn from Western Europe at all. The U.S. secretary of defence told newsmen that Italy and the USA share the view of the need to leave 72 fighter bombers and seven logistic support aircraft in the West European theatre. Now this question is under discussion at NATO to decide precisely where they are to be stationed, Frank Carlucci said. He expressed hope that it would be possible to resolve that problem jointly.

The U.S. secretary of defence described the current relations between the USA and Italy as "first class". He pointed out that Italy realises the importance of these F-16 for NATO as a whole and the need to resolve that question "urgently".

In his turn, Italy's Defence Minister Valerio Zanone pointed out that if the F-16 were withdrawn from Western Europe this would have extremely negative consequences for NATO. He again reaffirmed preparedness to "study the question of the possible bases in Italy's territory for deploying the U.S. fighter bombers". "Italy is fully aware of its significance on NATO's southern flank," Italy's defence minister stressed. Zanone said that prior to the resolution of the question of the future of the F-16 aircraft within the NATO framework it would be premature to speak about some specific place. The existing opportunities will be carefully studied in order to be presented in Parliament at the appropriate time, Valerio Zanone said.

The talks in Rome also covered questions in connection with prospects for nuclear disarmament, the ratification of the Soviet-American INF Treaty, the negotiations on a cut in the strategic offensive weapons, a cut in the conventional and chemical weapons. The sides have also analysed various aspects of bilateral military cooperation and discussed the situation in the Persian Gulf.

### Contra Vote Called 'Major Setback' for Reagan

*LD041744 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Washington February 4 TASS—The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress on Wednesday rejected by 219 votes against 211 President Ronald Reagan's request for 36.2 million dollars in aid to Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The outcome of the vote is considered to be a major setback for the Reagan administration which persists on a military solution to the Central American conflict.

The defeat of the administration in no way means, however, that the congressmen deny any support to the contras. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the Democratic Party leaders in Congress were planning to put forward a bill on so-called humanitarian aid to the contras.

In turn, the [word indistinct] house is planning to give support to the counter-revolutionaries through third countries.

### U.S. Army Experimenting With Germ Warfare Agents

*LD051108 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Washington February 5 TASS—The command of the U.S. Army announced its plans to build a laboratory in the Utah Desert to develop new types of germ warfare agents. According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, the laboratory, provided with the most sophisticated equipment, will make it possible to conduct experiments with deadly, highly infectious germ warfare agents.

The newspaper said that the army had already earmarked 5.4 million dollars for the project which is expected to "permit vital expansion of germ warfare research and allow tests of deadly, genetically engineered biological organisms." The latter include agents capable of causing anthrax, tularemia, encephalitis and other diseases. There are also plans to test equipment for defense against a biological warfare attack.

This report came after President Reagan has taken a decision to start production of the binary Bigeye air bomb, one of the three types of a new generation of chemical weapons, which either went into production or have been planned in the USA recently. In mid-December last year, the assembly of artillery binary weapons has been started and the development of binary warheads for multibarrel missile launchers got under way.

Besides, the Pentagon revealed in its report to the U.S. Senate this January plans further to build up NATO tactical nuclear weapons and conventional arms.

**Washington Conference on New Thinking Continues**
*LD051107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Excerpts] Washington, 5 Feb (TASS)—TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The conference of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public, "New Thinking in a Nuclear Age", is continuing.

On Thursday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan invited a group of participants in the conference to his traditional annual meeting with legislators, administration officials, and clergy.

The Soviet and U.S. participants in the conference chatted with a number of U.S. senators and congressmen and told them about the aims of the conference. These are: to work out joint schemes through the efforts of the public of the two countries to promote the development of trust between the two countries, the disarmament process, and the introduction of new thinking in international relations.

One of these schemes which received the support of the conference, was proposed by G.A. Borovik, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, during a visit to the Pentagon. It is a scheme to hold joint meetings of ordinary soldiers of the United States and the USSR at which they could discuss problems worrying young people serving in the Armed Forces of the two countries. "Such a meeting would promote an improvement between our peoples.

The leadership of the U.S. Defense Department has reacted favorably to this idea but we have still not been given an official answer, G.A. Borovik told a TASS correspondent. Another project, warmly approved by the conference participants was proposed by the American internationalist Brian Wilson. This veteran of the Vietnam War, who became an activist in the U.S. antiwar movement, proposed setting up a Soviet-U.S. Veterans' Committee for Peace. [passage omitted]

Many economic projects were put forward at the conference, including one on the establishment of a joint Soviet-American enterprise which would produce tee-shirts with a peace symbol. A profoundly symbolic project will be implemented in Reston near Washington, where Zurab Tsereteli will erect a sculpture of a man of the new times destroying a wall of old stereotypes.

**Environmental Protection Group Reviews Studies**
*LD032341 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS—Results of joint studies conducted by Soviet and American scientists in 1987 were discussed today at the 11th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-American commission on environmental protection.

Its participants pointed out that the scope of cooperation of Soviet and American specialists in this sphere had perceptibly expanded recently. Joint expeditions by Soviet ships that studied the ecological condition of the Bering Sea, the organization of a Soviet-American experiment for the balloon sounding of the ozone layer of the atmosphere at the Mirnyy station in Antarctica and the implementation of a program of measuring the "ozone hole" in the period of its emergence are examples of this cooperation. Equipment for biological purification of waste water developed jointly by specialists of the two countries is being installed at a number of Soviet mills and factories.

Participants in the session are discussing a possibility of expanding joint work of Soviet and American specialists, including in the study and protection of the Bering Sea. The sides expect to sign soon an agreement on cooperation in this sphere.

**Session Ends**
*LD041617 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—The elaboration and adoption of programs for joint work in practical implementation of the accords reached during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in December 1987—such are the main results of the eleventh session of the mixed Soviet-U.S. Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. The session came to a close here today.

The programs envisage the development of Soviet-U.S. research in the field of global changes of the climate and the environment, the preservation of the ozone layer, and possible prognostication of a climate of the future. Matters of cooperation on the problems of the Arctic, including the protection of the environment of the region were also considered during the session.

The participants in the session summed up the results of the commission's activities in 1986 and 1987, and adopted a memorandum which sets out comprehensive plans and programs for joint work in 1988 on 38 scientific and technical projects being drawn up within the framework of this cooperation.

It was decided to hold next session of the commission in Washington at the end of 1988.

## More on Soviet-U.S. Cultural Accord Jubilee

*PM050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Dialogue With the Public"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb—Representatives of the American public gave a warm welcome to the Soviet delegation led by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, in the building of the National Geographic Society on Monday; the society is one of the oldest in the United States. The meeting had been arranged to mark the opening of a photographic exhibition devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in the cultural, technical, and educational spheres.

The guests were welcomed by S. Eisenhower, president of the Eisenhower Institute of World Problems and granddaughter of the former U.S. President; leaders of the National Geographic Society; and Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency. There has been an improvement in Soviet-American relations since the summit meeting in December last year, when the two sides signed the historic agreement to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons, S. Eisenhower said. A great deal has still to be done to successfully develop them, she said, and our institute is fully resolved to help this process in every way possible.

The leader of the Soviet delegation noted the urgent need to strengthen Soviet-American relations for the good of both countries and peace throughout the world. He expressed the belief that, despite all the differences between our countries, increased exchanges will help deepen relations in all areas and, most important of all, cannot fail to contribute to solving problems in the direction of mitigating and eventually eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

During its stay in the United States, the Soviet delegation took part in a seminar devoted to the problems of Soviet-American relations. It was conducted under the aegis of the Eisenhower Institute of World Problems in Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) as part of a program to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in the cultural, technical, and educational spheres.

## U.S. Pro-Rebel Lobbyist Comments on Afghan War

*PM041521 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 6*

[Interview with Andrew Eiva, President of the Federation for American-Afghan Action, by Vilius Kavaliauskas: "A Retired Captain's Confessions. Dushmans' Washington Lobby"; date not given]

[Text] The lobby is called the Federation for American-Afghan Action. Its main purpose is to secure appropriations for the dushmans from the US Congress. The Federation's President is Andrew Eiva, a West Point military academy graduate who resigned from military service as a captain.

This leader of the ultra-right lobbyists on Capitol Hill was interviewed by Vilius Kavaliauskas, our own correspondent in New York.

Q.: How do you appraise the prospects for the development of the Afghanistan situation in the light of the policy of national reconciliation being pursued by Kabul?

A.: The American public has little faith in the efficacy of these proposals made by Kabul. There is a need for specific deeds. The most important thing is Soviet troop pullout. Our appraisal is this: Dr Najubullah's regime wants to achieve through diplomacy what it has failed to achieve through force.

Q.: Does the United States have a stake in a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem?

A.: In the United States there are forces which want the war to continue—this makes it possible to present the USSR in a negative light. What we want is different—the earliest possible victory for the insurgents. This has met with some resistance in Washington. Generally speaking, I believe that in the USA there is no particular interest in Afghanistan. Only a small group of people is aware of the real situation. It is those who have visited that country or have theoretical knowledge of the region's problems. Therefore at the beginning it was fairly difficult to ram considerable aid to the Afghan insurgents through Congress.

True anti-communists find Nicaragua much more important. We receive practically no aid from the new right in Washington. They are much more interested in aiding the contras than the Afghan mujahidin.

Q.: How do you explain the supply of millions of dollars' worth of combat materiel and weapons to the dushmans from the USA and other NATO countries?

A.: There is a need to have arms for defence against a strong enemy. The Soviet Union has itself helped liberation movements, and Moscow must come to understand that the Afghans have a right to receive foreign aid. The West is duty bound to grant political and military support to the Afghan fighters.

The size of the US aid has been classified, but the American press has reported the allocation of 650 million dollars for the mujahidin this year. These appropriations are for armaments. This aid has been growing in scope with each passing year. It is interesting that Congress allocates more for these purposes than the administration asks. This is due to the attitude taken by the Democratic Party which has control over both Houses in Congress.

Q.: In recent years the American press has carried reports to the effect that a large part of finances and weapons has not reached the Afghan groups. Who is responsible for the embezzlement?

A.: According to our estimates, 70 per cent of the weapons have not reached the Afghans in four years. We do not know exactly where they went.

Q.: American newspapers point to the Nicaraguan "contras" or to the anti-government groups in Angola.

A.: We have no specific proof, although there are some suspicions. But, I repeat, there is no proof.

Q.: According to specialized publications of the UN, the leaders of the counter-revolutionary bands do not enjoy unreserved support even among the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

A.: Little wonder. The Afghans dislike any control—either from Kabul, the Soviets, or from the Peshawar movements.

Q.: Could you please talk in greater detail about the work of the Federation for American-Afghan Action? What are the forms of its activities?

A.: In the USA there are forces which help us politically and financially. We may consider several thousand people to be our activists. In Congress we are actively assisted by 16 congressmen and senators who comprise what is known as the "Afghan strike group". They carefully follow the development of the situation in Afghanistan.

The representatives of the Department of State, the Pentagon and the CIA have chosen not to maintain any official relations with us. However, some of them covertly provide us with information or allow the "leakage" of facts we need to the press.

Sometimes we cooperate with other organizations in congressional circles. For instance, when we tried to prove that John McMahon, deputy director of the CIA, was no longer instrumental in providing effective military aid to the Afghan insurgents, we got in touch with an influential lobby organization known as Free the Eagle National Citizens Lobby. Its members sent 10,000 letters of protest to Congress, and McMahon had to resign. At that time we wanted the Afghans to receive the most up-to-date weapons—Stinger missiles. It was not easy to achieve this—the plan to send Stingers to Afghanistan was opposed by some people both in the Pentagon and in the CIA.

Q.: The Stingers were used to bring down civilian aircraft as well, which resulted in numerous casualties among the civilian population. These missiles also made their way into Iran. Had this been foreseen in Washington?

A.: At present the mujahidin have upwards of 1,000 Stingers at their disposal. It is not yet clear how the Iranians got them.

As far as civilian casualties are concerned, I can say just one thing: The death of people is to be regretted, but can be justified.

## U.S. Senator Bradley on Soviet-U.S. Relations

*PM041603 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 6*

[Interview with U.S. Senator Bill Bradley by Eduard Khamidulin: "Chautauqua: The Tuning Fork"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Bill Bradley speaks out on Soviet-American relations:

"I reject the destiny that dooms us to be endless enemies. We can create a different future," said Senator Bill Bradley in his speech at the Soviet-American "town meeting" in Chautauqua, N.Y., last August. The Democratic Senator from New Jersey was in Moscow recently by invitation from the USSR parliamentary group. "MN" correspondent Eudard Khamidulin caught up with Senator Bradley an hour before his departure for Helsinki.

MN: Much of what you said in Chautauqua—for example, "maintaining peace is fundamental"—met with full support in this country. Did you feel that same support during your stay here? What are your impressions?

B.B.: My basic viewpoint is still embodied in much of what I had to say last year in Chautauqua. I think this trip has deepened my understanding of what is happening in the Soviet Union. I was received by a wide range of people in the Soviet Union in virtually all walks of life. I talked to many people spontaneously both here and in Georgia and Baku; and I think I have a better understanding of not only glasnost but particularly of perestroyka. And there are things that are happening here that I think it is important that Americans understand more deeply. I feel it's been a very valuable trip.

MN: The signing of the INF Treaty has been a major event in the Soviet-American relations. The treaty should be ratified as soon as possible. How is this issue viewed in the USA?

B.B.: I think the ratification process is beginning in the United States. Three committees will have hearings and make recommendations to the full Senate and the full Senate will act. I think that it is important not to rest on the laurels of the recently negotiated INF agreement but that both governments should invest with a real, I would say, urgency in the negotiations on strategic arms reduction, the so-called fifty-percent proposal, and also with the same amount of energy and urgency in the negotiations on conventional forces in central Europe, which are the core of the problem and which will have the biggest

positive impact on the Soviet Union as it relates to perestroyka. We have conflicts of interest. The important thing is to be candid with each other, sit across the table and try to negotiate, to see how those conflicts of interest can be resolved.

MN: The main hindrances here are, to use your words, "the tensions between us which result only from superficial misperceptions". How do you feel now, after your current visit to the USSR?

B.B.: I think something significant is happening here. How can you expect to have greater trust between two nations if you won't trust your own people with the facts of the past? I must say that I heard from a number of sources there's a real movement towards coming to terms with the past. It will be very interesting to see whether more archives are opened, archives of Bukharin or Trotskiy or any other. It is important to face the past with candor in order to build a better future. I believe that's true in every society and I think that it also has implications for our relationship.

MN: Is American public opinion changing towards the Soviet Union and the Soviet people?

B.B.: I think there's great interest in what's happening here. I think that Americans will look at a variety of things, specifically in the human rights area and emigration, to make a judgement about Soviet attitudes as to whether they've changed. That will have a dramatic impact on the American people. I think that many Americans hope for a better and more stable relationship with the Soviet Union. Americans are hopeful about building that relationship day by day, by deeds and not words. The relationship is too important to be built only on words, it has to be built on deeds, and an important deed was the negotiation of the INF agreement.

MN: My last question is inspired by your brilliant sports career. You've gone from being a professional basketball player to being a politician. Which of the political teams are you playing for now? Are you with those building the relationship between our nations on words or with those building it on deeds?

B.B.: I'm playing for the US team.

MN: This team has different lineups, doesn't it?

B.B.: I said in my Chautauqua speech that we need to know more about each other. I think that we shall have more in common. Every time I come to the Soviet Union I'm struck again by our common love for culture and sports and also think there is a common yearning for freedom and individual expression. I think that Americans and Soviets need to know more about each other. That is to be accomplished through greater contacts, reading and understanding, negotiations and debates, with the hope of a better relationship.

### Canada Signs Memorandum on Nazi War Criminals

*LD042330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] A memorandum has been signed at the USSR public prosecutor's office by the first deputy of the USSR chief public prosecutor and the Canadian ambassador to the USSR, on mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR public prosecutor's office and Canada's Ministry of Justice regarding the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. The accord that has been reached is in accordance with the existing practice of cooperation regarding this category of cases with the bodies of justice of the United States, FRG, the Netherlands, and a number of other countries.

In the last few years alone, more than 400 lawyers have been received by the USSR public prosecutor's office who took part in the interrogations of 600 people on the territory of the Soviet Union and inspected the sites of mass murders of the civilian population in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Approximately 6,000 pages of protocols, the testimonies of witnesses, and lost archive documents have been handed over to the judicial bodies of other countries. The jointly drafted memorandum opens up good prospects for mutual cooperation and inspires hope of rapid and tangible results. Within the context of intergovernmental contacts, it is the logical continuation and strengthening of bilateral relations between the USSR and Canada.

## China

### China Reiterates Support for Sihanouk

*OW041406 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] During a news briefing in Beijing Wednesday, Li Jinhua, spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reiterated China's support for Samdech Sihanouk.

Answering a reporter's question on Sihanouk's resignation from the presidency of the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia, she said: China respects Sihanouk, and believes he will settle this issue properly.

A letter by Sihanouk was distributed in Beijing the same day. In that letter, Sihanouk says that his supporters will continue the struggle. Sihanouk also criticizes his allies in the coalition government—the Pol Pot and Son Sann elements of the Khmer Rouge—for considering only their personal interests and disregarding the destiny of the Cambodian people.

Earlier, Sihanouk criticized the Khmer Rouge for killing millions of innocent Cambodian people during the 1975-78 period [words indistinct].

## PRC 'Has Yet to Join in Disarmament Process'

*OW041241 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Station Observer Alekseyev Commentary From "World Today" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet people are greatly pleased and encouraged by the world peoples' active support for Soviet efforts to reduce nuclear weapons. The INF treaty signed in Washington last December is the first major successful result of the joint efforts made by the USSR and other countries. Just as the Chinese journal, LIAOWANG, pointed out not long ago, the major significance of the treaty consists of the breakthrough that has been achieved in the cause of nuclear disarmament. In this connection, our station observer Alekseyev writes:

The Soviet people share this evaluation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty. We believe the principal value of this document is not a quantitative one—namely, how many guided missiles will be reduced. The number of guided missiles to be reduced is, of course, very small, representing only 3 to 4 percent of the actual number of Soviet and U.S. missiles. But that was the first step taken to reduce the number of nuclear arms since their appearance in the world.

Of course, I also endorse another view of LIAOWANG, which is: Although the INF treaty is important, it is nevertheless only the beginning of the way leading to disarmament. This is specifically the case. We do not harbor any illusions toward this issue. For instance, Western militarist cliques have recently tried all possible means to scrap the treaty and replace the guided missiles to be destroyed with other nuclear means.

We think one point is very important: The USSR and the United States are making continual efforts to further reduce their nuclear arsenals. This time, they are prepared to reduce 50 percent of their strategic nuclear weapons. We have reason to believe that an accord may be reached during the second half of this year.

Finally, I want to point out that China has yet to join in the disarmament process. This is natural. Being the countries with the largest numbers of nuclear weapons, the USSR and the United States should stop production of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, China's support, political and moral, is very important for pushing this cause forward at the present stage. The Soviet people are deeply convinced that if the USSR and China work with one heart and make concerted efforts, they certainly will expedite the process of disarmament, which is greatly needed by the peoples of our two countries.

## Chinese Views on Sino-Soviet Cooperation

*OW031031 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asia-Pacific Region 1300 GMT 30 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] Listeners: Recently, in answering questions from a Beijing LIAOWANG reporter, Soviet leader Gorbachev pointed out that China is our neighbor, and that we are satisfied with the continuous development of mutual beneficial cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, education, and sports fields between the two countries. We have reported that the expansion of contacts in various fields between the two countries has prompted a positive response from the Soviet people. [passage omitted] Today we have invited a number of Chinese personages who have made direct contributions to the cooperation between the two countries to discuss current Soviet-Chinese relations and give their views on the future development of relations.

First, we have invited Professor (Li Shanshan) of Beijing University, who is currently doing advance studies at Moscow University. He will talk about the relationship between the reforms currently carried out in the Soviet Union and the PRC, and the development of economic relations between the two countries.

[Begin (Li) recording] I think that the reforms will contribute to the development of economic exchange and the improvement of relations between the two countries because at least we have found a common language in this area. I hope that the two countries will make big strides in developing their relations. If our leaders asked me for my opinion, I would suggest that the two countries further improve their relations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Now we are pleased to have (Zhang Mingao), cultural attache of the PRC Embassy in Moscow, give his views on the prospects of Soviet-Chinese cultural cooperation.

[Begin (Zhang) recording] Recently we signed with the Soviet Union a 3-year (1988-1990) cultural cooperation plan. Although the plan has just been initialed, I believe that it will be approved by the governments of the two countries. The area of cooperation specified in this plan is larger than in the previous 2-year plan. Therefore, I have full confidence in the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries, and I hope [words indistinct] the area of cooperation will continue to expand. [end recording]

Next to offer his views on Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the cultural field is Tang Xiuzhe, chief XINHUA reporter in Moscow.

[Begin Tang recording] I feel that currently cooperation in the cultural and journalistic fields between China and the Soviet Union is quite good. For example, XINHUA and TASS have had very good cooperative relations. A delegation of the Soviet Journalists Association visited

China in late 1986, and a delegation of the China Journalists Association visited the Soviet Union last year. Exchanges of visits by journalists' delegations and reporters promotes exchange of information between the media circles of the two countries and contributes to mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. I think that we have broad prospects in this area. If the state-to-state relations between the two countries become normalized, cooperation in the various fields between the two countries will be further strengthened. [end recording]

Finally, we would like to add a few words. The Soviet people not only totally approve of but also hope for the continuous expansion of Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

## 'Good' Trade Prospects With China Seen

*OW010938 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 23 Jan 88*

[Text] We have invited famous Soviet foreign trade expert Comrade (Basolin) to discuss the prospects for Soviet-Chinese trade in 1988. Not long ago, a Soviet delegation led by him held talks with Chinese officials in Beijing to decide the trade volume between the two countries this year. The following is a talk by Comrade (Basolin) on the prospects for Soviet-Chinese trade in 1988:

Comrade (Basolin) said: 1988 trade volume is R1.8 billion, about 30 percent more than the 1987 trade volume. The two countries set the record for trade volume, R1.8 billion, in 1986. This year's trade volume is the same as 1986, but more goods will be exchanged this year.

On the goods to be exchanged and the new phenomena in Soviet-Chinese trade, Comrade (Basolin) said: The Soviet Union will export to China power equipment, motor vehicles, aeronautics technology, ferrous and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, petroleum products, and timber. It will import from China various light industry and textile goods, products of certain machine-building industries, chemicals, tungsten ore concentrates, and agricultural products. A new phenomenon in Soviet-Chinese trade is that the Soviet Union will greatly increase the supply of general equipment [zong he xing she bei] to certain Chinese factories. Those are the factories built with Soviet assistance in the fifties that are now being renovated. The supply of such equipment will increase by about 150 percent. The 1988 protocol on goods exchange stipulates that the Soviet Union will help in the construction and improvement of nearly 30 Chinese facilities, including the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the (Dixian) and (Yimian) thermoelectric power stations, which have several 500,000-kilowatt generators, the (Huazhong) thermoelectric power station, which has several 800,000-kilowatt generators, the (Jinyang) coal washery, the (Suixin) coal washery, the Shanghai gas plant, and the Harbin gas plants. We will also supply equipment to eight woolen textile mills, some agricultural and livestock farms, and other Chinese economic projects.

On the expanding border trade, Comrade (Basolin) said: I want to tell you about something in addition to border trade. A delegation of the RSFSR Ministry of Foreign Trade returned home from a visit to China not long ago. During talks in Beijing, the delegation discussed with Chinese officials questions concerning direct trade between major department stores of the two countries. I think that this is a very promising trade form. As for the direct border trade, its volume has risen from R15 million 4 years ago to R50 million now. The goods exchanged between the two sides have satisfied the people in the border regions of the two countries. Comrade (Basolin) said: I think that the prospects for Soviet-Chinese trade are very good. The good prospects are due to the development of economic and trade cooperation, such as establishment of joint plants, cooperation in production, and establishment of direct ties. The good prospects are also shown in the 1988 protocol on trade volume. For instance, we will supply 2,000 railway carriages and 14 electric locomotives to China this year, but some parts and components for them will be procured in China. Another example is that we are holding talks on establishment of two joint ventures — a paper mill in China and a thermos bottle plant in the Soviet Union. This, of course, is only the beginning, but it is a very promising beginning.

In conclusion, Comrade (Basolin) said: In the course of developing trade with our neighbor China, we are pursuing the objective of doing all we can to consolidate mutual trust between the two countries. This will no doubt help further promote friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

## Deng Xiaoping Collection Published in USSR

*LD031131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, presented by Yuliy Semenov]

[Text] We would like to talk about what's new in literature, as we often do. Well, my colleague Yakov Belitskiy has brought into the office a book, the publication of which has been of great social importance.

[Belitskiy] Yes, it is dated January 1988, and the book will certainly be of interest to many people. It is a collection of the works of Deng Xiaoping, the prominent PRC party and state figure. China is of great interest for our country—its economy, politics, and history.

[Semenov] Indubitably. I think we should add that the collection is very big, and nicely produced, and the cover has the mark of Politizdat [Political Literature Publishing House], doesn't it?

[Belitskiy] Yes, and Politizdat organized the public launch of the book right after it was published. I was present at the meeting, and would like to present several recordings made there. Here is Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, speaking.

[Begin Nenashev recording] As we know, in his recent interview for LIAOWANG magazine, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed: China is our neighbor, and we are happy that mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic sphere, culture, science, education, and sports is gathering pace. Soviet-Chinese border talks have made a good start, and political dialogue is being established. I would also like to say that much interest is shown in our country in the transformations, in the processes which are in progress in today's China. In this connection, the value of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's book lies precisely in the fact that it gives Soviet readers the opportunity to satisfy this growing interest in what is going on in today's China. It allows us to become familiar, in a general way, with the theoretical and practical aspects of the construction of socialism with reference to China, to understand the essence of the problems which modern China is today resolving, both in the economic, the political and intellectural spheres, and in foreign policy. [end recording]

[Belitskiy] Aleksandr Prokofyevich Polyakov, director of Politizdat, named an interesting figure at the meeting. The book was brought out in an unprecedently short time for such a complex publication, in both the translation and printing respect—1 and 1/2 months.

[Begin Polyakov recording] The Political Literature Publishing House prepared this book for publication promptly. We were able to do this because we were helped in the publication of this book by the Beijing publishers of foreign language literature, who provided us with a Russian translation of Deng Xiaoping's book very promptly. I would like to say that Politizdat regularly issues works devoted to the PRC. Recently we published a book by Academician Tikhvinskiy, Zaveshchaniye Kitayskogo Revolyutsionera, [A Chinese Revolutionary's Testament] which tells of Sun Yat-sen. We are preparing for publication a handbook on the PRC, which will come out either at the end of this year or at the beginning of next. [end recording]

[Semenov] It remains for me to remind listeners that the anthology is entitled Osnovnye Voprosy Sovremennogo Kitaya [Basic Issues in Modern China], and that it is issued by the Political Literature Publishing House.

## Briefs

### Protocol on Ship Repair

Vladivostik, 31 Jan (TASS)—TASS correspondent Alla Prozorova writes that a protocol has been signed in Nakhodka between fisheries specialists from the USSR and China. It provides for overhaul work on Soviet vessels in Chinese ports. The fish-processing base "Sovetskaya Rossiya" is already preparing to be towed to Tianjin, and further contracts are to be signed in February. The need for additional ship repair capacity is due to the constantly growing volumes of fish caught. The Far East provides up to 40% of the USSR's catch. After its overhaul "Sovetskaya Rossiya" will become a joint enterprise, with most of the jobs going to Chinese fishermen. Japanese specialists, who also took part in the Nakhodka meeting, have proposed a program of joint Soviet-Japanese modernization work on vessels originally built in Japan. [Summary] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 31 Jan 88 LD*]

## Northeast Asia

### Soviets Skeptical on KAL Bombing Case

*OW291207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 29 Jan 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The Soviet Union is negative toward UN Security Council discussions on the alleged North Korean bombing of a Korean Air (KAL) plane with 115 people on board last November, Soviet diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said there is no evidence to blame North Korea for the incident except for confessions by Kim Hyon-hui who South Korea said planted a bomb aboard KAL Flight 858 en route from Baghdad to Seoul.

They said a judgment based on only confessions is against international law and there still remain many mysteries surrounding the disappearance of the plane November 29 near the Thai-Burmese border.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States is interested in taking up the incident for discussion at the UN Security Council, the sources said.

South Korea said January 15 Kim and her male companion, Kim Sung-il, planted a bomb aboard the plane.

The woman, 25, who South Korea said is a North Korean agent was brought to Seoul from Bahrain after attempting suicide while being questioned by Bahraini authorities for possessing a forged Japanese passport. Her companion, Kim Sung-il, 70, also alleged to be a North Korean agent, died in his suicide bid.

The woman, identified as Kim Hyon-hui, confessed to having bombed the plane under instructions from North Korean President Kim Il-song's son, Kim Chong-il, to scare away foreign countries from this year's Seoul Olympics.

## DPRK Machine Minister Meets With Silayev

*SK020735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Jan 88*

[Text] On 27 January, Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers met Kye Hyong-sun, minister of the machine industry, who is heading a machine industry delegation of our country now on a visit to the Soviet Union. Matters of mutual concern in further developing cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union in the machine manufacturing field were discussed at the meeting.

Also participating in the meeting were Nikolay Panichev, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry of the Soviet Union, and the charge d'affairs ad interim of our country to the Soviet Union.

## DPRK Paper Complains of Japanese Sanctions

*LD021523 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 2 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (TASS)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been compelled to take measures in response to sanctions announced against it by the Japanese Government under the pretext of claims that this country has had allegedly something to do with the disappearance of a South Korean airliner late last November, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN said today.

Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, it said DPRK diplomats will henceforth maintain no contacts with Japanese diplomats.

The paper wrote about the possibility of discontinuing also the unofficial contacts of the two countries' diplomats over the crew of the Japanese ship Fuzisan-Maru 18 accused of spying against the DPRK. It is the reckless actions of Japanese authorities that have been holding up the resolution of the matter, NODONG SINMUN said.

It added that Japanese Government officials and administration members will be strictly prohibited to enter this country.

Violations by Japan of the economic maritime zone of the DPRK will be dealt with adequately.

The Japanese authorities, the paper continued, should immediately stop hostile actions with regard to the DPRK, which are damaging to the cause of peace in Korea and Asia.

## Agafonov Views Soviet-Japanese Economic Talks

*PM041131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[Dispatch by own correspondent S. Agafonov under the "Facts, Events, Opinions" rubric: "Japan-USSR: Good Prospects"]

[Text] Tokyo—On Tuesday the 11th joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees completed its work here. The session's communique and a press conference by the delegations' heads summed up the quite strenuous schedule of the meetings and talks.

As a whole both sides gave a positive assessment of the discussions which had taken place and the general conviction was that they gave new impetus to the development of bilateral contacts. H. Anzai, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet committee, noted that the meeting's work had been marked by a constructive nature, good will, and a purposeful search for prospects for the further expansion of trade and economic relations. The Japanese partners were interested in the essence of the reforms taking place in the Soviet Union, in the possibility of establishing direct contacts with enterprises, ministries, and departments, and in new forms of mutual cooperation like the creation of joint enterprises and production sharing. According to the head of the Japanese delegation, the economic restructuring in the USSR creates favorable prerequisites for improving existing ties and new opportunities have been opened up which must be carefully studied and realized.

The head of the Soviet delegation, V.L. Malkevich, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, stressed that interest in the development of stable, steady contacts with Japanese partners is not dictated by markets but is of a long-term nature and is backed up by the factor of geographical proximity, the mutually complementary nature of economic potentials, and the two peoples' common desire for peace and good-neighborliness.

The meeting can be credited not only with strengthening mutual understanding and defining specific avenues for future joint work but also with a number of practical steps—the signing of contracts to a total sum of $210 million. It is notable that these deals were concluded by representatives of those of our ministries and departments which have received the right to enter foreign markets independently. The most important of these was the Kursk project for the production of polyester fibers, which is estimated at $140 million, and also an agreement in principle on the conclusion of a fourth agreement on the development of Far East timber resources.

Answering a question from your correspondent about the prospects for creating joint enterprises, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that so far the number of tenders submitted has outstripped the quality. Right now

there is only one joint Soviet-Japanese enterprise in the settlement of Novaya Igirma, Irkutsk Oblast, and in late March, strictly according to schedule, it should produce its first output. At the same time during the talks this problem was actively discussed. There are grounds for hoping that over the course of this year several more joint production facilities will be founded.

In the opinion of the session's participants, a number of highly promising new proposals were put on the agenda of the work of the economic cooperation committees. They include the introduction of Soviet scientific and technological developments in machine-building, the setting up of production sharing in various sectors, the activation of trade through licenses, and so forth.

In his concluding speech H. Anzai, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet committee, described the meeting which had taken place as a launchpad for further headway in economic contacts and the expansion of trade. There are every grounds for expecting that the new launch will not be long in coming.

### 'Disagreements' Accompanied USSR-Japan Book

*LD032038 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Khabarovsk February 3 TASS—The book "Soviet-Japanese Ties in the Pacific: the Past and the Future" to be brought out shortly in the USSR and Japan simultaneously is the first joint work of Soviet and Japanese scientists.

"This publication is a result of research over many years by scientists of the two countries in historic, economic and sociological sciences," a TASS correspondent was told by Viktor Smolyak, one of the authors of the book, chief of the Department of International Relations of the Asia-Pacific countries at the Far Eastern Institute of Economic Research. "We found points of contact during our work but also had disagreements. There was a question on which Soviet researchers could not budge. It was the problem of 'northern territories' artificially stirred up by the Japanese side."

Viktor Smolyak cited facts attesting to groundlessness of Japan's territorial claims to the USSR. He recalled, specifically, the 1951 Peace Treaty of San Francisco under which Japan renounced the southern part of the Kuriles, and to the joint declaration of the USSR and Japan of October 19, 1956 on ending the state of war and restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries, as well as other documents. The scientist pointed out that the attempts to compel the USSR to agree to a revision of international treaties and agreements which consolidated the results of the Second World War are unjustifiable. "In this sense the so-called Northern Territories Day observed on February 7 is clearly a malevolent act imbued with the spirit of revanchism. It does not suit the nascent improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations," Smolyak said.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### Aquino Sends ASEAN Message to Gorbachev

*PM041512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Message from Corazon Aquino to Mikhail Gorbachev]

[Text] To His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the heads of government of the ASEAN countries, allow me to thank you for the greetings and the message sent to us in connection with the recent holding of the third ASEAN summit meeting in Manila. Please accept our sincere gratitude and thanks for the interest and sympathy the Soviet Union shows toward ASEAN's activity and achievements.

We value the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The heads of government of the ASEAN states welcomed the signing by Your Excellency and U.S. President Ronald Reagan of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. We express the hope that it will lead to new agreements in the strategic nuclear arms sphere and to multifaceted disarmament.

The ASEAN heads of government have reaffirmed their commitments to create in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOPFAN). We will adhere to these commitments in our efforts to put ZOPFAN into practice. The ASEAN countries also addressed the Cambodian problem, once again calling for a just and lasting settlement so that the people of Cambodia can utilize their right to self-determination and thereby promote the transformation of their own country into a neutral, independent, and nonaligned state.

We all know well your leading role and your efforts to achieve positive changes in the present international situation, including the Third World countries, especially their struggle for political and economic independence. And the fact that you were named man of the year in 1987 was entirely justified and really well deserved.

I would therefore like to join with many others in sending you sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Please accept assurances of my highest esteem.

Corazon C. Aquino

### Shevardnadze Greets Indonesian Foreign Minister

*LD041748 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—The Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was greeted by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials.

### Indonesian Minister's Statement

*LD041957 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—"I have come to Moscow to discuss questions pertaining to relations between our countries, regional problems, as well as problems pertaining to ensuring universal peace," Soviet and foreign newsmen were told by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. He arrived on an official visit in Moscow tonight at the invitation of the Soviet government.

Some people say that winter is not a very good time for a visit to a northern country, the foreign minister continued. Yet from the viewpoint of the current international developments I feel that this is the most appropriate time for my visit, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

### Lizichev Meets With Vietnamese Counterpart

*PM041405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 88 Second Edition p3*

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jan—The Soviet military delegation which is here on a friendly visit and is led by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has had a meeting with Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged experience of party political work among the forces.

### Meets with Van Linh

*PM051059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 88 Second Edition p 3*

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh, 2 Feb—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, has received a Soviet military delegation which is here on an official visit and is headed by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The CPV leader told the visitors about the progress of the implementation of the decisions of the 6th CPV Congress and the process of renewing Vietnamese society and the country's armed forces. He gave a high assessment of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles signed in Washington and the USSR's peace initiatives.

The Soviet military delegation was also received by Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Army General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese minister of national defense.

The Soviet delegation left Ho Chi Minh today for Phnom Penh.

### Thai Report on Foreign Troop Use by Laos Denied

*BK050907 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Lately, news from the Lao-Thai border has caused much concern. Thai Air Force warplanes bombarded Lao territory in Boten District. One of the three aircraft was shot down. Meanwhile, anti-Lao activities are being promoted in Thailand. In this regard, a Thai newspaper, DAO SIAM, published a deceitful news report saying that Laos plans to use Vietnamese troops and Cuban battalions in the border conflict with Thailand. We think that such a dirty story is comparable to allegations that Laos is using forces from other planets in the Lao-Thai border area.

Major concern and regret were caused by the report that Thailand is intensifying military preparations and escalating tension along the Lao-Thai border. In particular, the newspaper THE NATION carried a report on Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's proposal for construction of a strategic road to facilitate the movement of troops and weapons into the area. It is very obvious that the Thai side must search for (?the shorter and more creative way) leading to settlement of the conflict.

The fact is that protocol on the Lao-Thai borderline is already more than 80 years old. Recently, both sides successfully settled various problems through negotiations and agreed to hold a new round of consultative

talks. The Lao side has always tried its utmost to resolve problems through negotiations. Unfortunately, some circles in Thailand oppose such an idea. For example, it was recently announced in Bangkok that Thailand was ready to welcome a Lao delegation. But later the Thai side said that Thailand had no intention of discussing the Lao-Thai problem during the new round of talks. Moreover, calls were made in Bangkok for more drastic military actions along the Lao-Thai border. The PASASON newspaper, mouthpiece of the LPRP, points out that such reactions from the Thai side contradict common logic and are designed to avoid talks.

The continuation and escalation of tension along the Lao-Thai border have aroused concern in regional and international circles. Intensification of military activities will threaten security in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the Soviet Union is of the opinion that the situation along the Lao-Thai border must be settled through political means and requires the actual resumption of constructive talks between the two countries. A foundation for talks was created by the LPDR Government's recent proposal, which is aimed at resolving every problem with Thailand through negotiations without any preconditions.

### Official Announces New Thai Trade Policy

*BK040259 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Feb 88 p 25*

[By Sinfa Tansarawut]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union will import less agricultural produce and more manufactures from Thailand because of a new foreign trade policy and the creation of a new ministry, Soviet Trade Commissioner Yuriy Mikhaylov said.

The move is underscored by the arrival soon of four Soviet trade directors in Bangkok to participate in the first Thai, Soviet and Japanese joint venture, part of Moscow's new effort to establish more consistent trade flows with Thailand and to invest in joint ventures.

Mikhailov said that the new policy aims to cut imports of agricultural goods that the Soviet Union can produce, but to increase imports of modern machinery that will boost Soviet productivity.

At the same time, he said, the Soviet Union wants to sell more of its own machines and tools to increase the Soviet share of global machinery trade. He said machinery constitutes 15 percent of Soviet exports but 30 percent of world trade.

Last month, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, responsible for exports and imports, and the State Committe for External Economic Relations, in charge of providing technical assistance to socialist and other developing countries, were merged into a new Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

The new ministry would also encourage foreign investment in the Soviet Union and Soviet ventures abroad, said Mikhailov who is to leave Bangkok to take up a post at the new ministry soon. [passage omitted]

Among manufactured products the Soviets could import are canned food and garments, he said. Tractors, cranes, front-end loaders, and oil tanks are among the products the Soviets want to export to Thailand.

Thai exports to the Soviet Union have mostly been agricultural products. The bilateral trade balance has been in Thailand's favour, but Thailand's surplus plunged from US$108 million in 1986 to $13 million in 1987 because of steep decreases in the main export items, rice, tapioca and sugar.

Mikhailov said the Soviet Union bought only 200,000 tons of rice, instead of the originally intended 400,000 tons, because of Thai high prices.

Soviet demand for sugar was low last year, while no tapioca was imported from Thailand because it was more expensive than US maize, a substitute ingredient for animal feed.

Mikhailov said the number of Soviet government agencies allowed to trade directly with foreign countries has increased to about 100 since January 1, 1987 as part of the liberalization effort.

Thai partners for the Soviets are also increasing. He said only 35 Thai companies traded with the Soviet Union in 1982 while the number jumped to 70 in 1987.

"This is a good sign," he said, adding that more Thai companies have been interested in business deals with the Soviets. [passage omitted]

## Near East & South Asia

### Official Denies Agreement on Saudi Relations

*JN050950 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 3 Feb 88 pp 1, 8*

[By 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Khashshan]

[Text] Moscow—Alexandr Ivanov-Galitsyn, chief of the Persian Gulf and Jordan section at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has denied press reports that his country has agreed with Saudi Arabia to restore diplomatic relations in the very near future. In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD, he said that although it was important, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's recent visit to Moscow was to discuss the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories, the Zionist repression against the sons of the Palestinian people and how to put an end to it, and the proposed international conference for peace in the Middle East. He said that the talks also dealt with developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the means to end it.

The Soviet official said that the two sides also touched upon bilateral relations and the means to promote them, especially the continuation of political dialogue on various levels through meetings between the two sides.

Ivanov-Galistyn stressed that relations between Riyadh and Moscow are of a distinctive nature, especially since Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Moscow as a special envoy from the GCC countries.

He concluded his statement by saying: We are looking forward to future relations between Moscow and Riyadh as much as Saudi Arabia. The day will come when the resumption of diplomatic relations is publicly announced, especially since Moscow was the first state to recognize the Saudi state before 1926.

## Official Views Ties with Gulf States, Israel

*PM041517 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Jan-2 Feb 88 p 21*

[Interview with Soviet CPSU International Department Deputy Chief Karen Brutents by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Minawi] What is the Soviet Union's current position with respect to the presence of foreign forces in Gulf waters? And does the Soviet Union intend to show its presence in one way or another, or to balance such a presence by taking certain measures?

[Brutents] First of all, our main objective is stop the war in the Gulf region. On this basis we consider that we do not have to secure any balance among military forces in the Gulf. We do not consider it essential to secure a balance between the U.S. fleet and the Soviet fleet. On this basis we consider that the presence of Western naval fleets represents a new threat in the region.

[Al-Minawi] How would the United States benefit from such a presence?

[Brutents] I consider, and this is a personal opinion as a politician, that the main U.S. objective is not to stop the war. The U.S. objective falls within the framework of the U.S. political approach to Iran, that is, U.S.-Iranian relations. Undoubtedly the United States is to some extent benefiting from the presence of its naval fleets in the Gulf region—A situation that does not suggest a U.S. desire to stop the war and that serves U.S. interests, especially regarding its position toward Iran.

[Al-Minawi] A kind of change has occurred in Soviet-Iranian relations recently. Some attribute this to the failure of talks between the two countries. Has any real change occurred in the Soviet Union's stand toward Iran in recent weeks?

[Brutents] There is no basis for saying that there is a new Soviet stand toward relations with Iran. All that we want is to maintain excellent relations and good-neighborliness with Iran. Who does not want to maintain good-neighborliness with others? I would like to say that good-neighborliness is important to us, and our experience with Iran in the past is clear, since it represented a bridgehead leading to the Soviet Union. We sought and aimed for good-neighborliness in the past, and we still seek and aim for it today. But there is no contradiction between the relations of good-neighborliness which we seek and our objective, that is, to stop the Gulf war. Our main objective is to stop the war.

[Al-Minawi] Have relations of good-neighborliness with Iran actually affected friendly relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union?

[Brutents] Our relations with Iran have not in any way affected our relations with Iraq, and I hope that they will not affect the Iraqi side. It would be more appropriate if the question were put to the Iraqi side. However, we are eager to strengthen friendly relations with Iraq, and I do not believe that there is any contradiction between relations of good-neighborliness with Iran and relations of friendship with Iraq. In fact the opposite is the case, since our main objective is to see good-neighborliness prevail among the Soviet Union, Iraq, and Iran as well as between Iran and Iraq. We would like to reiterate once again that we see no reason for Iranian-Soviet and Iraqi-Soviet relations to contradict one another because of good-neighborliness between the two countries.

[Al-Minawi] What is your assessment of and reaction to the Iraqi leadership's recent criticisms of the Soviet Union?

[Brutents] We can say that we neither welcome nor consider their criticism to have a true basis; It emanates from a lack of comprehensiveness in the consideration of the situation concerning security issues in the region. But I would like to say that such attitudes are transient and that such criticism does not substantially affect main and fundamental fields of relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq. I would also like to reiterate that we always seek to both improve and develop our relations with Iran.

[Al-Minawi] Can we describe the relationship between Iraq and the Soviet Union at present as being a Soviet attempt to maintain a good level of relations and respect for friendship, on the one hand, met by a form of Iraqi dissatisfaction on the other?

[Brutents] Regarding the Iraqi assessment, this question can be put to the Iraqi side. But we do not believe that we are embarking upon anything to contradict Iraq's national and pan-Arab interests or harm Soviet-Iraqi relations.

[Al-Minawi] Do you have a scenario or a conception based on analysis or information as to how the Iraq-Iran war could end?

[Brutents] We believe that within the framework of the UN secretary general's good offices there are some possibilities and measures in the UN resolution that have not yet been explored which could end the Gulf war. We agree to consider the decision to impose an arms embargo on Iran. We believe that such a step on the part of the Soviet Union will be considered to be both support and encouragement for the political method in search of a way to end the Gulf war.

[Al-Minawi] How would you assess your relations with the GCC states?

[Brutents] Our relations with the Gulf states are always developing. Such development has been recorded recently. I believe that such development has not only occurred because of the activity of Soviet diplomacy, but also reflects the desire of both parties, the Soviet Union and the Gulf states, to develop relations. This desire on the part of the Gulf states is not meant to secure a balance in their international relations; it reflects their desire to develop their relations with the only one of the two superpowers that adopts a strong stand in support of Arab causes. From our experience in relations with Kuwait and the UAE , I believe it has been proved that relations can always be developed. We always seek to maintain constructive development on sound and correct foundations. We have appointed our ambassador to Oman. Please allow me to express the hope that we will not stop at this point. However, we will not rush anyone.

[Al-Minawi] There is development in Israeli relations with East European states. Is such development occurring with Soviet authorization or, at least, your approval?

[Brutents] First, this is untrue. Second, I believe that this question is based on old cliches that must be eliminated. I do not believe that our relations with the East European states are as you have described. Our relations with them are fraternal; there is coordination. But every state is independent and enjoys sovereignty. The development occurring now in relations between Israel and East European states is attributable to an independent decision made by those states. It reflects the political will of East European leaders. We do not need absurd means to contact Israel; we have channels with Israel. I do not believe that the problem has to do with the existence or nonexistence of contacts. The problem should be: What is the objective of such contacts? We have contacts with Israel with a view to influencing the Israeli position and pushing Israel onto a more realistic road. This is part of our efforts aimed at convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

[Al-Minawi] Will the Soviet Union restore relations with Israel once it agrees to the convening of an international peace conference?

[Brutents] If matters at the international conference proceed normally, genuinely, and realistically toward a solution to the Middle East problem, and we actually notice this, then in this case we would be able to reconsider the issue of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel.

### DFLP's Hawatimah on Mideast Peace Efforts

*LD031650 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 3 (TASS)—"The United States has again blocked the way to collective measures to settle the Middle East conflict. By vetoing at the United Nations Security Council the non-aligned countries' draft resolution on the Middle East, Washington once again prevented putting an end to the Israeli invaders' violence in the occupied territories where an unprecedented campaign of terror and repressive actions have been going on for the third month now", Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), visiting here, has told a TASS correspondent.

"When we meet with representatives of the Soviet public, visit industrial enterprises, and discuss Middle East problems with Soviet officials, we always find understanding, ardent sympathies and support in the Soviet Union," the Palestinian leader went on to say.

"At the same time it is hard to believe that the other great power which shares responsibility with the Soviet Union for the destiny of peace on earth so overtly connives at the aggressor even when the USA's Western allied countries voted for adopting the document sponsored by the nonaligned countries."

"The USA's anti-Palestinian and virtually anti-Arab demarche at the U.N. Security Council", Nayif Hawatimah said, "is yet another evidence of the U.S.-Israeli collusion aimed at undermining the efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, and an indication of Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempts at directing the discussion of Middle Eastern affairs into the channel of a separate deal."

### Vorontsov Holds Talks With India's Menon

*LD051224 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS—Soviet-Indian political consultations were held in Moscow on February 2-5. They were conducted by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and Secretary for External Affairs of the Indian Foreign Ministry K.P. Shankara Menon.

The following officials took part in the consultations:

From the Soviet side—Deputy Foreign Minister A.A. Bessmertnykh, V.F. Petrovskiy and A.I. Rogachev.

From the Indian side—Indian Foreign Ministry Secretaries A. Asrani, Mukchund Dubey and the Indian ambassador to Moscow, Triloki Nath Kaul.

The two sides discussed all major problems of the present-day international situation.

The consultations confirmed the identity of the Soviet Union's and India's approaches to the solution of such vital tasks as averting the nuclear threat and securing reliable security for all states on the basis of equality and reciprocal consideration for each other's interests.

Much attention was given to issues of the consistent implementation of principles of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world contained in the Delhi Declaration signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi.

It was stressed that the ideas of that document were evoking response in an ever bigger number of countries and facilitating the improvement of the international situation.

The Soviet and Indian foreign ministry representatives expressed the common view that the Soviet-American INF Treaty became an historic milestone which marked the real beginning of nuclear disarmament.

They described as an especially important landmark along the path of nuclear disarmament the elaboration of the Soviet-American treaty on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms given the sides' observance of the ABM Treaty in the form it was signed in 1972 and non-withdrawal from it within an agreed upon period.

It was noted that initiatives of the group of six nations greatly contributed to the cause of nuclear disarmament.

Much attention was given during the consultations to the situation in Asia and adjoining regions of the Indian and Pacific regions.

The Soviet and Indian foreign ministry officials expressed confidence that there were effective prerequisites for establishing cooperation among all countries in the Asian-Pacific region irrespective of their socio-political system and peculiarities of their historic development and defusing regional conflicts and seats of tension as soon as possible.

They reaffirmed readiness for active work jointly with other interested parties to achieve that.

The participants in the consultations were unanimous that international economic relations should be restructured on principles of equality and justice.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the results of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly reflected the peoples' striving to back and consolidate the process of renewal of international life which was manifested in the document on issues of establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

In considering issues of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations, the sides reaffirmed their reciprocal desire to press for the implementation of all accords reached at the Soviet-Indian summit meetings in 1985-1987.

The consultations were substantive in essence and were held in a friendly atmosphere characteristic of Soviet-Indian meetings.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### Ryuytel Delegation Begins Cape Verde Visit

*PM050921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Praia on an official visit.

On his arrival in Praia the head of the delegation said that relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation have taken shape and are developing between the USSR and the Republic of Cape Verde. We are prepared to discuss ways to further develop and strengthen parliamentary ties between our countries and exchange opinions on other issues of mutual interest, he said.

Our country is experiencing an unusually interesting period of revolutionary restructuring. The Soviet people intend to make the fullest possible use of socialism's advantages in practice for the good of the working people. This must be done by broadly democratizing society, exercizing glasnost, and fulfilling Lenin's behests.

Positive changes are also taking place in the international arena, the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation pointed out. M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the United States in December 1987 was an event of truly historic importance. The Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles signed during the visit has been welcomed by all peace-loving forces on earth.

Strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the sake of peace, disarmament, democracy, and social progress is the invariable, sincere desire of the Republic of Cape Verde, Honorio Chantre Fortes, first deputy chairman of the republic's National People's Assembly, said here. He was addressing a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit. The

people of Cape Verde, H. Chantre stressed, welcome and support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at radically improving the international climate and ending the arms race.

All progressive mankind is following the revolutionary transformations taking place in your country against a background of perestroyka and glasnost with great interest and deep satisfaction, H. Chantre pointed out. We are sure that the establishment of these Russian words in the international vocabulary serves as recognition of the effectiveness of Soviet domestic and foreign policy based on a realistic approach to solving urgent topical problems.

H. Chantre announced the formation of the "Cape Verde-USSR Parliamentary Friendship Group" which will serve as an effective mechanism of dialogue between the two countries' legislative organs and an important means of strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between our states and peoples.

### CPSU, Angolan Party Institutes Sign Agreements

*PM041623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Cooperation Agreement"]

[Text] Luanda, 27 Jan—An agreement on cooperation in 1988-1990 between the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute and the Agostinho Neto National Party School was signed in the Angolan capital Tuesday.

## East Europe

### Soviet-Romanian Treaty Jubilee Celebrated

*PM051053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report under general heading "An Important Anniversary"]

[Text] On 3 February [Romanian Ambassador] I. Bucur gave a friendly reception in the embassy on the occasion of the treaty anniversary.

It was attended by V.P. Nikonov, V.A. Medvedev, and other officials. Also present were delegations of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

### Ambassador Addresses Jubilee

*LD042225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] It is has been 40 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Here to take part in our program is Ion Bucur, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union:

[Begin Bucur recording, in Romanian with superimposed Russian translation] Esteemed comrades! The treaty, the anniversary of which we are marking today, laid the foundation for a qualitatively new stage in relations between our countries and peoples by raising friendship and cooperation between us to the level of state policy. Romanian-Soviet relations possess strong roots going back to the historical past in the tradition of the solidarity of the working class and the revolutionary movement of the two countries. Right from the moment of its creation in 1921, the Romanian Communist Party consistently came out in favor of the establishment and development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, against fascism and the preparations for war against the Soviet Union and, later, in favor of Romania's joining the antifascist coalition. On 23 August 1944, the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation was victorious in Romania. Romania mobilized all its human and material resources and participated—together with the USSR, which bore on its shoulders the main burden of the war—in the fighting for the complete liberation of its own territory and for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and arts of Austria. The blood which was jointly shed cemented Romanian-Soviet friendship forever.

In July 1970 a new treaty was signed, promoting even greater expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. Our ties have been raised to a higher level in the years of socialist construction. At present, the volume of Romanian-Soviet trade turnover exceeds R5 billion, and the USSR occupies first place in Romania's foreign economic relations.

A decisive role in the development of these relations belongs to meetings at the highest level. The accords which have been reached between Comrades Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev are giving poweful impetus to cooperation in all areas.

The 40th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty is being marked in conditions when all the Romanian people are launching an intensive and varied campaign to fulfill the decisions of the 13th congress and the recent RCP national conference and to turn Romania into a

socialist country with an intermediate level of development. At the same time, a broad program of restructuring in all spheres is being implemented in the USSR.

Esteemed Comrades! On the occasion of the anniversary of the treaty, the communists and all the Romanian people convey to the communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union the most warm congratulations and ardent wishes for great successes in the cause of putting into practice the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at raising the level of activity of your society.

Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

### Leadership Exchanges Greetings

*PM041508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 1*

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers treaty anniversary message to Romanian leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania;

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send to you, the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Government, and the fraternal Romanian people cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Born in the years of the formation of world socialism, the 1948 treaty laid firm foundations for fundamentally new relations between our countries—relations of full equality, mutual respect, comradely solidarity, and all-around cooperation. The past decades have convincingly confirmed that the Soviet and Romanian peoples' fruitful ties and fraternal friendship accord with their vital interests.

The ideas and principles elaborated jointly 40 years ago were developed and enriched in the 1970 treaty, which opened up broad new opportunities for the further strengthening of the alliance between the USSR and Romania and of their friendly relations in all spheres both bilaterally and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

To consolidate achievements and deepen collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP and between the USSR and Romania in accordance with the demands of our time—that goal is served by the accords reached last year at the highest level. The Soviet Union attaches great significance to their implementation, believing that closer cooperation in resolving political, economic, scientific, technical, and other tasks accords with the will of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. At the present, crucial stage in the development of the international situation, joint efforts by the USSR, Romania, and the other socialist countries in the struggle to build a nuclear-free, nonviolent world are particularly important.

In marking this notable day Soviet people express confidence that our countries, parties, and peoples will continue to march hand in hand and strengthen the Soviet-Romanian alliance and friendship.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

### Ceausescu Thanks Soviets

*PM041510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu to Soviet leaders on treaty anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary;

To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman;

To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Government, and the Romanian people and on our own account we are glad to convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, and also the Soviet people warm, friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union.

In the 40 years since the signing of the treaty, Romanian-Soviet relations, firmly based on the principles of scientific socialism, complete equality, resepct for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, have developed widely and consistently in all spheres. The new Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in July 1970 opened up a higher stage in the devleopment of friendly relations and collaboration between our parties and political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

We express our firm confidence that Romanian-Soviet relations, which have ancient, rich traditions, will develop constantly and comprehensively in the spirit of the accords reached in the course of the talks at the highest level and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, the cause of socialism, peace, and progress on earth.

On the anniversary of this important date in the history of Romanian-Soviet relations, we wish you, the communists, and all the working people of the friendly neighboring country great new successes in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, in building a socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union, and in the struggle for peace, disarmament, cooperation, and progress in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu

RCP secretary general and president of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu

Prime minister of Romania

### Shevardnadze, Totu Messages

*PM050925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania,the USSR and Romanian foreign ministers exchanged greetings telegrams.

E.A. Shevardnadze's telegram emphasizes that the close collaboration between the USSR and Romania will continue to strengthen and deepen in all spheres of bilateral relations and in the joint struggle with other socialist countries for the improvement of the political climate on our planet and the elimination of the nuclear threat, for disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

For his part I. Totu expresses confidence that the cooperation between the USSR and Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministries will continue to steadily develop in the interests of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and the cause of ensuring security and peace in the world.

### Whitehead Arrives in Bulgaria for Talks

*LD032243 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Sofia February 3 TASS—John Whitehead, U.S.undersecretary of state, arrived in Bulgaria today for a visit. At the capital's airport he was met by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by other officials.

In a statement before journalists John Whitehead expressed the opinion that progress began to show in relations between Bulgaria and the United States.

He emphasized that he was looking forward to a meeting with Bulgarian leaders, and hoped that relations between the two countries could subsequently gain in scope.

### Meets With Zhivkov

*LD041813 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Sofia February 4 TASS—Todor Zhivkov, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, received today John Whitehead, United States deputy secretary of state, now on an official visit here.

East-West relations, problems of peace, security, cooperation and disarmament figured foremost in the discussion of international issues.

The sides positively appraised the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and expressed hope that those relaitons would continue developing in the future.

### Loginov, Zhivkov Sign Cultural Center Accord

*LD211158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jan 88*

[Text] The signing has taken place in Sofia of an agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Bulgarian Government on the establishment and activity of a cultural-information center of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR] in the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Anatoliy Naymushin reports from Sofia:

[Naymushin] The document was signed, on the Soviet side, by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Petrovich Loginov; and on the Bulgarian side by Vladimir Zhivkov, Committee for Culture of the BPR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The work of the Bulgarian Cultural Information Center will promote the further strengthening and development of the two countries' cooperation in the field of science and culture, technology and information.

Restructuring, both in our countries and among our friends, is creating every condition for the enrichment of all-round fraternal relations. This includes close spiritual contacts, lively exchanges of experiences in institutes

and laboratories, in music and the theater, in literature and journalism. This center which is to open in Moscow is to acquaint its guests with Bulgaria's life, the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the work of artists; it will show new films made by Bulgarian cinematographers; it will hold various exhibitions, meetings of scientists and cultural figures, production innovators of the USSR and Bulgaria, and soirees of friendship which have long historical roots.

### Yordanov To Open Center

*LD050902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] A Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Yordanov, candidate BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of culture, science and education, arrived in Moscow on 4 February to participate in the opening of a Bulgarian cultural and information center in the Soviet Union.

### Jaruzelski Receives Whitehead in Poland

*LD032138 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Washington [as received] February 3 TASS—Today Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of State of the Polish People's Republic president, received John Whitehead, U.S. under-secretary of state, who is currently in Poland on a visit.

During the conversation which was held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on key matters of relations between Poland and the United States. The need for their further improvement and full normalisation, which meets the interests of the two sides, was pointed out.

Much attention was devoted to the main problems of the international situation and ways to improve it.

### Jakes: Broad Opportunities, Good Prospects Ahead

*PM051232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "M. Jakes' Speech"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Feb—The CPCZ's strategic line is the acceleration of society's socioeconomic development on the basis of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the deepening of socialist democracy in the interests of the republic's further prosperity and the strengthening of socialism and peace in the world, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, stated. He was speaking at a session held here of the Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech Socialist Republic, and the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The implementation of this line, the speaker said, can only be ensured given the active participation of the broad masses of working people in managing the state. An important condition of restructuring—as the Soviet Union's experience confirms—is the policy of glasnost.

Important steps have been taken along the path to radical restructuring of the economic mechanism. The changes being made in the country open up opportunities for broad participation by the working people in management and ensure the conditions for transferring enterprises onto full economic accountability and self-financing. In accordance with the tasks of restructuring of the economic mechanism, the number of ministries and central departments will be reduced and the number of people working there will fall. This will be a complex and in many respects painful process.

Touching on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan in 1987, the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary noted that they cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The process of intensification is taking place too slowly, and production costs, especially material expenditure, are not being reduced. We must participate more actively in socialist economic integration and be bolder in establishing direct ties and creating joint enterprises. The recent talks with M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, confirmed that broad opportunities and good prospects exist for the further development of Czechoslovakia's all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

## West Europe

### Soviet Sailor Jumps Ship, Asks France Asylum

*AU050819 Paris AFP in English 0521 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Cherbourg, France, Feb 5 (AFP)—A Soviet sailor aged 28 jumped ship here and was granted temporary political asylum in France, police said on Thursday.

Police did not name the sailor, but said he had left the Antares, a tanker ship carrying wine and belonging to the Novorossisk Shipping Company, Sunday night.

He travelled to Paris and was granted temporary political refugee status while his case was being investigated, police said.

The Antares was headed for Antwerp, Belgium, when she put in to Cherbourg on January 21, a Channel port, because of engine trouble.

### Portuguese, U.S. 'Differences' on Air Base Noted

*LD042018 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Lisbon February 4 TASS—U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci ended his visit to Portugal today. During his talks with Portuguese President Mario Soares, Prime

Minister Cavaco Silva and other members of the cabinet, he did not succeed in overcoming differences caused by the U.S. failure to fulfil financial obligations in exchange for the lease of the Lajes Air Base (Azores Archipelago).

In the recent past the Portuguese Government repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction with U.S. non-fulfilment of obligations on Lajes. It even freezed for an unspecified period of time the start of construction (in the village of Almodovar) of a U.S. space tracking station which is a component part of the Star Wars programme. Seeking to iron out the existing serious contradictions, Carlucci proposed that the USA supply the Portuguese Army with U.S. military ammunition to the sum of 30 million dollars. An understanding was reached to set up a mixed working group to resolve this question.

## Latin America & Caribbean

### Reagan 'Deeply Disappointed' by Contra Aid Vote

*LD050604 Moscow TASS in English 0549 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Washington February 5 TASS—President Reagan said he was "deeply disappointed" by the results of the February 3 vote at the House of Representatives, which rejected by majority the administration's request for new contra aid.

His written statement was read out on Thursday by a White House spokesman, who deliberately interrupted the regular briefing to allow the correspondents of news agencies to send immediately the report on the reaction of the head of the administration.

In his statement Reagan has alleged that the refusal by the House of Representatives to allocate new funds needed to continue the undeclared war against Nicaragua "undercuts efforts" of the contras "at a critical juncture in the Central American peace process."

The U.S. President assured the contras of his "personal support."

### Nicaraguan Reactions Noted

*LD042146 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Managua February 4 TASS—Nicaraguan mass media regard the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to reject the request of the White House for appropriations in aid to the contras as a major setback of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy in Central America.

In this connection the government radio station "La Voz de Nicaragua" quoted Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega as saying recently that to give new U.S. aid to the Somozistas would mean to undermine the peace-making efforts being made by the Central American countries.

On Thursday the president will deliver a speech in which he will set out the stand of the Republic's Government on the results of voting in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The setback suffered in the U.S. Congress by the advocates of military aid to the contras does not yet mean an end to the war but this is a serious blow on the Reagan administration's aggressive policy with regard to Nicaragua, La Voz de Nicaragua pointed out.

At the same time the radio station notes that the Nicaraguans should keep vigilant and strengthen the country's defence capacity in the face of possible intrigues by the enemies of the revolution.

In an interview with "La Voz de Nicaragua", Carlos Tunnermann, the ambassador of Nicaragua to the United States, said the results of voting in the U.S. House of Representatives made it possible to hope for the realization of the Central American peace plan signed in Guatemala by the presidents of the countries of the region.

This means that more and more Americans, among them lawmakers, come out against the Reagan administration's military interference in the affairs of Nicaragua, Carlos Tunnermann emphasized.

### Ortega: Vote Inspires 'Hope'

*LD050716 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Managua February 5 TASS—The U.S. Congressional vote against the allocation of more aid to mercenary counter-revolutionary units inspires the hope for a peaceful solution to the Central American problem and the realization of the peace accords signed in Guatemala by the presidents of the region's nations, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua told a press conference here on Thursday.

The results of the vote, he pointed out, should make a positive contribution to U.S. compliance with the ruling of the international court of justice demanding the termination of any assistance to the contras, respect for the peoples' right to self-determination and independent development and the efforts of the Central American countries, the Contadora Group and the Support Group to reaching a peaceful settlement and fulfilling the Guatemala agreements.

As long as Washington continued financing Somozista gangs, the war in Nicaragua would go on and the threat of direct armed intervention against the Republic would remain.

"The United States must give up interventionist policies in Central America and stop using the territory of countries bordering on Nicaragua as a staging area for aggression against the Republic.

In the present-day conditions the Nicaraguan people should also be prepared to defend revolutionary gains and repel the criminal aggression which had already claimed the lives of more than 50,000 people and dealt irreparable damage to the national economy," the Nicaraguan president said.

The Nicaraguan leader stressed the need for compliance with the Guatemala agreements by all Central American nations. Without that, he noted, it would be impossible to reach lasting peace and security in the region. Nicaragua would continue undertaking tireless efforts to meeting its commitments.

Ortega called on Nicaragua's political parties to facilitate the consolidation of national unity in the interests of peace, democracy and revolutionary gains of the people.

## U.S. Campaigning 'To Discredit' Noriega

*PM051522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 88 Second Edition p 5*

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Viewpoint" column: "Involving Cocaine"]

[Text] For months now, little Panama has been in a fever of instability. This instability was generated and is fueled by the United States. After a series of manipulations, threats, and direct attempts to utilize domestic reaction, the United States focused its efforts on discrediting Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega—commander in chief of the Panama National Defense Forces.

It seems to me that it was no accident that the United States "personalized" its efforts in precisely this way. The National Defense Forces in Panama are traditionally progressive and nationalist. In other words, the prevailing sentiments are anti-American, and there is a legitimate desire to strengthen the republic's sovereignty, on which the White House is constantly encroaching. Now the head of these forces, General Noriega, whom they have been unable to intimidate or "tame," has become a specific target for Washington's attacks. When you read the news agency reports or American teleivision news reviews, you are simply astonished to see what a mighty wave the United States has raised against one Panamanian, even if he does wear the insignia of a general.

Influential forces have become involved in the patently orchestrated campaign in the United States to discredit Noriega. Let me cite, for instance, the American administration for combating the spread of drugs. A case is now being fabricated with the aim of proving that Gen Noriega has supposedly had shady contacts with the drug mafia. No convincing evidence has yet been published, but they are threatening to publish such evidence unless the general resigns. Well, it is hardly a trivial accusation, but it is too patently reminiscent of ordinary blackmail. One of the chief dramatis personae in this provocation involving cocaine is a certain Jose Blandona, whom the Panamanian leadership removed from the post of Panamanian general consul in New York a few days ago. Can such a witness be objective and conscientious? Common sense suggests that this is hardly possible.

It is also hard to believe that the White House administration is trying to remove Noriega for reasons of personal hostility. Incidentally, there was a time when Washington was at least correct in its attitude to the obstinate general. The secret of the pressure being brought to bear on Noriega to resign was revealed by American commentator G. Makueti [as published], who believes that "because of the Panama Canal, the United States has vital interests in that country."

Let me clarify a few points. First, the operation of the canal gives the United States considerable profits. Second, there is no need to mention the strategic significance of the canal, which links the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Third, there are American military bases in the canal zone.

Under the treaty signed by the United States and Panama, by the year 2000 the canal should be handed over to the Panamanians, and the zone should be freed from the U.S. military presence. By all appearances, it is this last point that does not suit Washington. People there are very well aware that the canal and the military bases in its zone are in essence the key to the two oceans. It is the loss of this key that most concerns Washington. Not without reason, they see Gen Noriega, alone among the Panamanian leaders, as a serious obstacle to the preservation of the U.S. military presence. Hence the frenzied campaign against the general.

Washington has never been noted for its squeamishness in choosing means of achieving military-political goals. In this case it is openly resorting to what, in Russian, we call defamation, although an attempt is made to hide it behind the "cocaine" curtain. But if you lift the edge of that curtain, the age-old U.S. desire for hegemony and diktat can be seen.

## Political & Social

### Politburo Session Discusses Upcoming Plenum

*LD042059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Report on the 4 February CPSU Central Committee Politburo session—read by announcer; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At its 4 February session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed questions linked to the holding of the next CPSU Central Committee plenum, which will examine the course of restructuring middle and higher education. The session summed up the results of the work carried out in 1987 to restructure the organizational structures of the central economic bodies, ministries and departments of the USSR and to develop management guidelines in the union republics. It was noted that in accordance with the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June 1987 Plenum, the transfer to new management structures is being implemented in many sectors of the production sphere. The number of ministries and departments in the center and the republics is also being diminished, there is a reduction planned in management personnel, and the process of creating new financially autonomous production and scientific and production associations is underway. The functions and apparatus of the planning, supply, finance and banking, and other central control bodies have been transformed. In the process of the restructuring being carried out, the essential organizational conditions are being created for the predominant use of economically efficient methods of management. Attention was given to the fact that it is essential to unfailingly put into effect the principles of radical economic reform, to strictly observe the law on the state enterprise, and ensure effective interaction between sector and territorial management bodies in further work to improve management of the national economy, both in the center and at the local level. It is essential that ministries and departments strictly observe the rights of enterprises in the interests of the maximum exploitation of their potential in conditions of full financial autonomy and self-financing. It was stressed that the development of management guidelines should be subordinated to expanding the independence and raising the responsibility of the union republics for the state of affairs in economic and cultural development work.

The Politburo examined and endorsed a government proposal to organize in the USSR wholesale trade of products for production and technical purposes purchased for transferable rubles received by enterprises from foreign economic activity with CEMA member-countries. The importance of this for an expansion in mutually beneficial economic cooperation with fraternal countries was noted.

The session examined progress in carrying out the decisions of the party and government on questions of improving capital construction and the supply of its requirements of material resources. It was noted that in a number of cases the investment policy in the construction industry, which was drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress, is not being consistently implemented. The practice of unjustifiably including in the plans a large number of industrial projects which are in the initial stages, continues. The number of uncompleted projects is still too great; this ties up large material resources which are urgently needed for the construction of housing, social and cultural amenities, and top-priority projects in industry and the agro-industrial complex. The overintensive use of materials in the construction industry is being reduced too slowly. Work on economy and thrift is not being done with sufficient vigor.

USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy have been instructed to draw up concrete measures to alter and tighten the normative base of construction, strengthen the effect of the economic mechanism in enhancing the efficiency of capital investments, and reduce the time taken to build production capacities and facilities.

After listening to a report on progress in preparing proposals connected with improving the criminal legislation of the USSR and of the union republics, the Politburo noted the great importance of consistently applying the principles of democracy, the inevitability of being made answerable for crime, of justice, and of humanity. The main directions were laid down for the continuation of work to change the criminal legislation now in force with the aim of differentiating crimes more precisely according to their degree of social danger, and also of extending the use of noncustodial sentences for minor offences. Emphasis was placed on the need to preserve severe sentences for those who commit grave crimes.

The Politburo approved the results of Comrade Shevardnadze's official visits to West Germany and Spain. It was noted with satisfaction that there is a mutual willingness to open a new page in relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, and to imbue them with constructive content. This is true both in the sphere of political cooperation, including the problems of security and disarmament, and in matters of the further development of business and other ties and contacts in all areas of bilateral relations.

The talks and conversations in Madrid confirmed the presence of favorable prerequisites for widening political contacts with Spain at all levels, and for building up mutual beneficial cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields.

It was stressed that at the present stage of the development of international relations, special significance is attached to further collective efforts to create a climate of trust and cooperation in Europe, to deepening the

productive dialogue and interaction with the countries of Western Europe directed toward consolidating healthy trends and initiating a new phase of detente on the continent, toward lowering the level of military confrontation, and toward arms reduction and disarmament.

Approval was given to the results of the conversations and talks of Comrades Gromyko, Ligachev and Shevardnadze with Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR Foreign Minister, which took place during his official friendly visit to the USSR.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed and made decisions on certain other questions concerning party and state construction and the implementation of Soviet foreign policy.

## Central Committee Resolution on Water Usage

*PM041121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Priority Measures To Improve the Utilization of Water Resources in the Country."

The resolution notes that the solution of the tasks put forward by the party to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and enhance Soviet people's well-being is inextricably linked with persistently and consistently carrying out a policy of resource conservation in all spheres of the economy. One of the most important directions in this work is the rational management of water resources, on which the development of the productive forces of republics, krays, and oblasts, industry, and agriculture and the further improvement of the population's living conditions and services depend to a significant extent.

At the same time, the development of a number of regions of the country is being significantly retarded by the serious deterioration in the water supply situation. To a great extent this is the consequence of the general spread of the pernicious practice of a negligent and wasteful attitude toward water resources. USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and local economic and soviet organs often do not show the necessary principledness and state approach and often display a careless and irresponsible attitude toward fulfilling the party and government decisions on the rational use of water, and work is proceeding only slowly in introducing low-waste, no-waste, and water-saving technologies and closed water circulation systems and using the latest achievements of science and technology to preserve water sources from pollution and depletion.

All this means that a number of river basins are now experiencing acute water shortage and in the country's southern regions there are practically no free water resources.

The resolution particularly stresses that a major shortcoming in water resource management is the absence of necessary economic mechanisms, effective levers and incentives making it possible to effectively influence radically improving water usage and fostering a thrifty attitude toward water resources in all sectors of the economy and the population. Central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers have made serious miscalculations and mistakes in resolving major questions of the siting of water-intensive production units, the significance of the water factor often being ignored.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and union republic councils of ministers have not ensured the implementation of a single technical policy for economically consuming water resources and have not taken exhaustive measures to create progressive types of equipment and materials and to raise the quality and technical standard of agricultural irrigation systems and water supply systems in major industrial centers, cities, and villages. The extremely low extent to which industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and municipal services have for a long time been equipped with means of recording and measuring water consumption is intolerable.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have not attached due importance to organizing persistent and purposeful work to improve the utilization of water resources and in essence have grown accustomed to the fact that many economic managers and also a significant section of the population treat water as a free and inexhaustible natural resource.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, USSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms to implement in 1988-1990 a package of urgent measures for a fundamental breakthrough in the economical and rational utilization of water resources and the preservation of river basins, lakes, and other sources from pollution and depletion. They were instructed to ensure:

In industry—a sharp increase in the volume of recycled water supplies, the introduction in newly commissioned and reconstructed production facilities technological

processes which use no water or little water, and also the implementation of other measures to reduce water consumption per unit of output by no less than 20 percent by 1990;

In agriculture—a significant reduction in unproductive consumption of water in irrigated crop farming, the consistent implementation of comprehensive reconstruction of existing irrigation systems, including the construction and reconstruction of collecting and drainage systems, the expansion in every possible way of modern means of mechanizing agricultural crop irrigation, and the introduction of automation in water usage processes. Water consumption per hectare of irrigated land is to be reduced by not less than 15 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan;

In municipal services—an improvement in technical standards in the operation of water supply systems, and their reconstruction and equipping with progressive types of equipment and means of recording and monitoring water consumption in residential and public buildings and in municipal and consumer service enterprises. The structure of water consumption for domestic and industrial needs must be sharply improved. The aim should be to reduce water consumption for municipal needs by not less than 15 percent by 1990.

It was deemed necessary, as from 1989, to set ceilings on water consumption for associations, enterprises, and organizations and, as from 1991, to implement long-term economic normatives for payment for water.

Day-to-day monitoring of compliance with prescribed ceilings on water consumption is the responsibility of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and state monitoring of water consumption and its conformity with the general task of protecting surface and underground waters is entrusted to the USSR State Committee for Environmental Control.

It is planned to introduce appropriate changes in investment policy with the aim of increasing the allocation of capital investments for reconstructing and retooling existing water supply systems in industry and municipal services, and also irrigation and flooding systems in agriculture, and to expand the scale of work on the comprehensive reconstruction of irrigation systems and the construction and reconstruction of collection and drainage systems.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms must implement a package of measures ensuring a significant increase in the centralized supply of high-quality drinking water to the rural population, utilizing underground water for these purposes on a large scale.

With a view to improving monitoring of water consumption, the resolution envisages measures to equip all water intake and water outlet installations and stationary electric pumping stations with modern technical means of recording and measuring the water and to organize production of instruments for these purposes, and also to set up effective systems for monitoring water consumption in housing and municipal services.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, are instructed to continue studying scientific problems connected with the regional redistribution of water resources based on all-around economic and ecological research.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and trade union and Komsomol organs to regard the implementation of organizational and practical work to carry out priority measures to improve the use of water resources as a most important statewide task. These measures must be inextricably linked with extensive educational work among the population, an enhancement of economic cadres' responsibility, and mobilization of the efforts of all labor collectives to utilize water resources economically.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the confidence that party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs will do everything necessary to fulfill the tasks set by the 27th party congress in ensuring the rational consumption of all types of resources and thereby further increasing the efficiency of the national economy and Soviet people's well-being.

## Gorbachev Awards Shevardnadze Order of Lenin

*LD042244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] We have just received a report which says that today in the Kremlin Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, presented the Order of Lenin to Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister. He has been decorated for great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Present at the presentation of the award were Comrades Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Yakovlev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Talyzin, Yazov, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov.

## Gromyko Visit to Minsk Described

*PM041221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 88 Second Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "The Deputies' Guarantee for Social Programs"]

[Text] Minsk, 3 Feb—The consistent implementation of the party's social policy, the local soviets' active participation in the creation of the best conditions for people's work and leisure, the stepping up of deputies' concern for satisfying their creative interests and needs—these and other questions were discussed during A.A. Gromyko's talks in the industrial and agricultural production, cultural institution, and trade enterprise labor collectives of the Belorussian SSR and at meetings with voters.

Today A.A. Gromyko had a talk at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee with the republic's party and soviet aktiv. A.A. Gromyko noted that throughout the country as a whole the situation in the social sphere is improving, but so far there are still many shortcomings. We have the opportunity to improve the situation, yet we are working below our potential. These ideas were also expressed by the speakers at the Belorussian Supreme Soviet session. Everything depends on the person and we must work with him, inspiring him to new, good deeds.

The country has a good opinion of the Belorussian republic, its leadership, its people, and their deeds. But I think you can work even better.

There was talk of the meaning and essence of restructuring. The features of its success consist of all economic indicators and not of the redistribution of cadres. There can be no deviation from this course, and M.S. Gorbachev has stressed this frequently. The entire people are now pervaded by this idea and by faith in restructuring. When the people are imbued with this faith, with a sense of optimism and confidence in the correctness of their cause, they will work to the full, and that means the fulfillment of our plans will be ensured and victory will come to us.

At the Minsk Thin-Cloth Production Association Culture Center, which A.A. Gromyko visited, there are dozens of circles, special interest clubs, and amateur artistic collectives which draw into the creative orbit nearly 4,000 people—workers at the enterprise, members of their families, and inhabitants of the microrayon. The ballroom dance studio, the folklore collectives, and the "Karagod" folk dance ensemble, which has toured not only this country but also abroad, have all won renown among audiences. During the talk the idea was expressed that it is necessary to create in each rayon of Minsk similar centers of cultural life which would satisfy the requirements of thousands of people to communicate and express themselves and would accord with the spirit of the times and the serious, fundamental changes taking place in our life. The deputies and local soviet ispolkoms should not stand aloof from this important matter. They must remember that the position of onlooker results not simply in irresponsibility but also in the nonfulfillment of people's main role—comprehensively ensuring the implementation of the spiritual and creative basis of our contemporaries, especially young people.

The conversation about attention for young people and the satisfaction of their requirements and their attraction to beauty was continued in the auditoriums of the "Goods for Young People" trade center. This store has not only assumed trade functions—it has also become a unique club for studying and popularizing young fashion. The store's popularity is borne out by the drastic rise in its trade turnover, which has increased nearly fivefold recently.

The unconstrained, frank talks with customers and workers at the trade center revealed substantial shortcomings in the production and sale of goods for young people, including the lack of modern trade equipment, which no one designs or sells. It was noted that this and similar problems should be the focus of attention of the local soviets and people's elected representatives.

Flowers were laid at the "Khatyn" memorial complex eternal flame.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko left Minsk for Vilnius. At the airport he was seen off by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; G.S. Tarazevich, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; and M.V. Kovalev, Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers chairman.

## Tours Kolkhoz

*LD012017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 88*

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Minsk today. On Lenin Square he laid flowers at the monument to the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet State. Then Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko visited a farm in the area of Minsk. Listen to a report by our correspondents Aleksey Zhuk and Petr Makritskiy:

[Zhuk] Novyy Byt Kolkhoz, which Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko visited today, is located in the outlying area of Minsk, but nevertheless the kolkhoz experiences practically no shortage of manpower. Moreover, many people travel here from the city to work. But quite a few families have moved to reside here permanently, and not only from Minsk. What attracts people here? Good wages? Indisputable, and, we would add, good social conditions which have been created on the kolkhoz. By this I mean housing with all conveniences, children's pre-school institutions, a shopping center, housing of culture.

Andrey Andryevich Gromyko looked round the settlement, talked with the people, and acquainted himself in detail with how the program of socioeconomic development of the villages is being implemented:

[Begin recording] [Gromyko] What have you got in the way of shopping outlets? Are the shops sufficient or do you have to go far away?

[Unidentified woman] We have...[changes thought] no, we have sufficient; 10 shopping outlets on the territory of the soviet. We shall take you to a shopping outlet in the shopping center today, you will have a look. Everything is there.

[Gromyko] Problems with supply? [words indistinct]

[Woman] The goods are available.

[Gromyko] [words indistinct] is being solved quite well here. But all the same have you got any comments on anything?

[Woman] Well...

[Gromyko] Foodstuffs?

[Woman] If there is anything wrong it is corrected by the kolkhoz.

[Gromyko] What do people complain about?

[Unidentified man] There have been no serious complaints.

[Gromyko] Need to buy a dress, need to buy a fur coat, need to buy an overcoat, need to buy shirts?

[Woman] We have fur coats, we have overcoats, we have...

[Man interrupting] We have everything.

[Gromyko] I can see it would be easier for you to answer the question: What haven't you got. [general laughter]

[Woman] Our farms successfully fulfilled the targets for production of milk and meat and all types of produce. And here a big contribution is made by the population. Thousands of tonnes of milk have been purchased from the population.

[Gromyko] From the private farms?

[Woman] From the private farms. The kolkhoz management and administration of the experimental base are going halfway to meet people. Pasture for the population's livestock—there are 360 of them—fodder is allocated.

[Gromyko] How many farms have the use of a cow?

[Woman] About half.

[Gromyko] Half. Why have the others not so many herd units?

[Woman] Well, probably some of them...

[Man, interrupting] Young people...

[Woman, interrupting] the young people are not all so...

[Gromyko, interrupting] They have not had time to get established.

[Man] They are not yet habituated in this matter.

[Second man] A list has been drawn up of 34 families wanting to. [end recording]

[Makritskiy] At the rural Soviet, at the shopping center and at the kindergarten alike there was frank talk about the progress of restructuring, about how social questions, social problems, are being solved. Quite a lot of building is being done on the kolkhoz, but even more could be done. The money is there, but things are still held back by an acute shortage of building materials. There are also many difficulties and red tape with repair of housing. There are now more goods in the shops, but nevertheless people want to see footwear and clothing of better quality and more beauty. The medical service to rural workers is still being developed sulggishly. Solving these questions is not easy. It should indisputably be done more vigorously and purposefully, and, as was noted in conversations with the people, the local soviets are not displaying due persistence. All the organizational and political work in the countryside—it was stressed in the conversations—should be linked with the demands of the times, so that every family, every worker, should really feel equal progress on the roads of restructuring.

Also today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko visited the Granat scientific-production association. Its collective is engaged in the development and manufacture and installation at industrial enterprises of robot technology, comprehensive mechanization of production, control systems, and the creation of a flexible automated plant. To raise the efficiency of its work the association cooperates in the field of science and technology and cooperates fairly broadly with member-countries of CEMA, Finland and Switzerland. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko talked with the directors and experts of the enterprise. The association is experiencing difficulties connected with incomplete component manufactures and basic units which is holding back the mastering of new, improved robot technology.

Together with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko on his tour of the republic were: Sokolov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee; Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Kovalev, chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers.

**Ukrainian Central Committee Resumes Routine Work**
*AU041506 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jan 88 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the work performed by the Donetsk State University to implement the main guidelines for restructuring higher and secondary special education in conformity with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that the higher educational institution played an appreciable role in shaping cadre potential and in developing science in the Donbass. Following the 27th CPSU Congress, its collective has invigorated efforts to restructure its activity, to strengthen traditional links with the institutes of the Donetsk Scientific Center under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and to improve cooperation with production in cadre training.

At the same time the university still has not scored palpable results in improving the quality of teaching and educating students, and in raising the effectiveness of scientific research. The party committee has not completely accomplished the immediate restructuring task—to organize a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in the collective, to reveal and to make public the accumulated hindering factors, and on this basis to take steps to radically raise the training level of specialists.

Having found that the work of the higher educational institution's party committee and rectorate still did not meet the tasks set for restructuring the higher school, the Central Committee called on them to take energetic steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

The work of the All-Union Scientific Center for Radiation Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has been examined. During the discussion it was noted that the center leadership, Kiev party and administrative organs, and the republic's Ministry of Health had carried out definitive work to provide conditions necessary for accomplishing tasks set for this institution. Measures have been outlined to further expand its material-technical base, to determine themes for scientific research, to man it, and to solve other problems.

The Central Committee has examined and endorsed the work carried out by Zhitomir Oblast party, administrative, and economic organs to accelerate stockbreeding production at individual subsidiary holdings run by the population. Measures have been recommended to disseminate this experience.

Some other issues involving the work of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee have been examined.

**Ukraine's DOSAAF Holds Congress**
*AU041331 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jan 88 p 3*

[RATAU report: "A Congress of the Ukraine's DOSAAF"]

[Text] Kiev, 30 January—The sixth congress of the republic's defense society was held today. Its delegates, representing 21.5 million of the Ukraine's DOSAAF members, discussed an accountability report by the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and the tasks of the republic's defense society organizations in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

The report was delivered by Major General B.I. Kharchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The congress was addressed by A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary.

Participating in the congress proceedings were: Aviation Colonel General S.I. Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V.D. Gladush, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; P.I. Belomestnov, instructor in the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.I. Tsybukh, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; functionaries of party and administrative organs; leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments; representatives of the command of military districts located in the republic, of the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet and Western Frontier District, as well as of creative unions and public organizations.

The Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee and Auditing Commission were elected and Major General B.I. Kharchuk was elected chairman of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee.

A report on the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Congress will be published.

**Information Report on Kazakh Party Plenum**
*PM041638 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 88 p 1*

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 10th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 30 January.

The plenum heard a report on the work of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in leading the restructuring in the republic.

A report on this question was delivered by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.I. Lokotunin, first secretary of Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; M.R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of Kokchetav Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; N.Ye. Rusnak, electric locomotive driver at the Arys station locomotive depot (Chimkent Oblast); A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of Dzhambul Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; O.O. Suleymenov, first secretary of the board of the Kazakhstan Writers' Union; V.A. Kuzmenko, milkmaid at the Kamenskiy Stud Farm in Alma-Ata Oblast's Kaskelenskiy Rayon; Ye.N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; T.I. Nikolayeva, teacher at the V.I. Lenin Secondary School in Zyryanovsk (East Kazakhstan Oblast); N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; B.B. Dzhantasova, operator at the Kazakhskiy Gas Refinery (Novyy Uzen, Mangyshlak Oblast); Yu.A. Meshcheryakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; A.A. Kulibayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.G. Anufriyev, first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; G.B. Yelemisov, Kazakh SSR prosecutor; M.K. Duysembayev, first secretary of Ekibastuz Kazakh Communist Party Gorkom in Pavlodar Oblast; E.Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosagroprom; Zh.Sh. Kalmagambetov, chairman of Karaganda Oblast Trade Unions Council; B.V. Isayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee; I.B. Yedilbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of local industry; and O.M. Beysenov, Kazakh SSR minister of the construction materials industry.

A concluding speech was delivered by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the work of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in leading the restructuring in the republic, which will be published in the press.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum appointed N.K. Mukitanov chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department.

The plenum appointed V.I. Kotelnikov chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Heavy Industry Department.

The plenum appointed A.I. Shiryayev chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, releasing L.I. Pingarev from that post in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum transferred from candidate membership to membership of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Ye.M. Zolotarev, chairman of Kzyl-Orda Oblispolkom, and K.U. Ukin, chairman of Kustanay Oblispolkom.

Taking part in the plenum were N.F. Mishchenko, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and V.M. Frolov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

**Information Report on Kirghiz Party Plenum**
*PM051038 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 Jan 88 p 1*

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 30 January 1988.

The plenum heard the report of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on work in leading the restructuring.

A report on this question was delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were: A.P. Khrestenkov, first secretary of Issyk-Kul Party Obkom; S. Bokoyeva, leader of a crop farming team on the Ak-Suu Sovkhoz, Lyaylyakskiy Rayon, Osh Oblast; K. Kokoyev, first secretary of Panfilovskiy party raykom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh party obkom; A.S. Morozov, general director of the Kirgizelektromash Production Association; I.S. Muratalin, first secretary of Naryn party obkom; G. Zhumashaliyeva, milkmaid at the 40th Anniversary of October Sovkhoz, Talasskiy Rayon, Talas Oblast; A.N.

Zheleznov, Kirghiz SSR minister of trade; D.B. Amanbayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; A.V. Tsibigey, electric welder at the Frunze Agricultural Machine Building Plant named for M.V. Frunze; K. Mukambetov, first secretary of Kok-Yangak party gorkom; U.K. Chinaliyev, first secretary of Frunze party gorkom; V.I. Sedunova, spinner at the Tokmak Worsted Spinning Factory; A.K. Sultanov, chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; M.M. Kononova, cutter at the Frunze Footwear Production Association; A. Mamyrov, first secretary of Tash-Kumyr party gorkom; A. Dzhumagulov, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers; R.Ya. Shchekaturova, instrument fitter at the Ak-suyskiy Sugar Combine in Moskovskiy Rayon; B. Ryspayev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; N.I. Semenov, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; E. Ormonov, first secretary of Kirovskiy party raykom in Talas Oblast; N. Isanov, first deputy chairman of the Gosstroy and minister of the Kirghiz SSR; M.I. Logvinov, first secretary of Kalininskiy party raykom; E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council; S.R. Sarkarova, leader of a comprehensive team on the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz, Aravanskiy Rayon, Osh Oblast; V.D. Boykov, chairman of Talas Oblispolkom; Zh. Mamytov, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz Writers' Union Board; P.I. Manchenko, first secretary of Kantskiy party raykom; D.A. Tentiyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry; V.G. Lukyashchenko, editor of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA; O.K. Akimbayev, first secretary of Alayskiy party raykom; A.V. Skidanov, fitters' team leader at the Kirgizneft Production Association; and M.M. Mirrakhimov, director of the Kirghiz Scientific Research Institute of Cardiology.

The plenum was addressed by A.N. Marchuk, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department.

A concluding speech was delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Briefings were given at the plenum by V.A. Ryabokon, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR KGB, and A.K. Sultanov, chief of the Central Committee Transport and Communications Department.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

V.I. Ivanenko, CPSU Central Committee senior official, took part in the Central Committee plenum.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum finished work.

## Turkmen MVD Collegium Discusses Inefficiency

*PM041645 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Jan 88 p 1*

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Guardians of the Law"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Turkmen SSR MVD Collegium and seminar for senior officials from the republican internal affairs organs was held in Ashkhabad 25 January.

V.A. Grinin, Turkmen SSR internal affairs minister, delivered a report "On the Results of Republican Internal Affairs Organs' Work in 1987 and Measures to Ensure Unconditional Fulfillment of Party, Government, and USSR MVD Decisions on Questions of Observing Socialist Legality, Protecting Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests, Strengthening and Deepening Restructuring, and Boosting Operational and Service Activeness."

B.D. Dovletov, chief of the Turkmen SSR MVD Political Directorate, spoke in his report about the tasks of Communists in leading positions in internal affairs organs concerning the leadership of restructuring in light of critical remarks in the central and republican press.

The reports and speeches noted that the number of crimes had decreased last year and that work on crime detection had improved.

But the work of republican internal affairs organs as a whole was not efficient enough. The results of the struggle against crime and other negative phenomena are unsatisfactory. Work is hindered by the lack of coordination in the work of services and subunits. The absence of proper monitoring of the observance of the law in the course of investigations has resulted in more criminal proceedings being instituted against people.

Despite the positive changes, the improvement of work with cadres and of the qualitative structure of subunits is progressing slowly.

Having discussed the state of affairs, the collegium adopted an appropriate resolution.

The collegium session was addressed by S.M. Nesterenko, second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and V.K. Pankin, member of the USSR MVD Collegium and chief of the country's Criminal Investigation Main Administration.

A.S. Boyko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, took part in the collegium session's work.

## Ministry Job Cuts, Cooperatives Viewed

*PM041619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 88 Morning Edition p 2*

[Special correspondent O. Osipov dispatch: "The Ministry Has Been Abolished, But None of the Managers Has Gone To the Work Bench or the Cooperative"]

[Text] Donetsk—There were all sorts of emotions when the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry was eliminated: indignation at the "injustice" and tears of desperation. But just a few months have elapsed, everything has settled down, and, of course, none of the apparatus' 744 former staffers has had to take to the streets with outstretched hand: Help a former ministry worker.... And no one has made use of the services of the job placement bureau: In view of the low rates of pay the vacancies offered there has not been a success with leading cadres.

The released people were redeployed as follows: 225 joined the staff of the Donetsk Coal Industry State Production Association set up in the place of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, a very few—a handful—directly joined production units, and 4 retired on pension. The rest, that is, the majority, with the relentlessness of a river encountering an unexpected obstacle, flowed around it and again plunged into the customary routine of office activity. They found jobs in the numerous organizations, institutions, and bureaus which still survived for the time being. This is a fact, surprising though it may seem given the current trend toward reducing the size of the management apparatus.

Even the abolition of a whole ministry did not produce, in Donetsk at any rate, a "critical mass" among management cadres whereby at least a few of them would have to "precipitate out." However, the former ministry staffers with whom I was able to talk frankly realize that, sooner rather than later, the situation will change and they will have to abandon their accustomed occupation.

Of course, we would all very much like to see them at work benches, in the mines, and in the services sphere—this path of job placement remains the main one, in theory. But very few have expressed a readiness to return to the coal face or to retrain. What remains then? The recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Ensuring Effective Employment for the Population, Improving the Job Placement System, and Reinforcing Social Guarantees for Working People" cites cooperatives and individual labor as one of the main avenues for making use of released personnel. However, this avenue has not attracted anyone from the eliminated ministry in Donetsk. Why?

In conversation some people upheld the following position: It is better to make R150 in a quiet office than to bust a gut for R500 in a cooperative. These people have determined a nominal standard of living for themselves, are ready to defend it, and want no more. That is their right. But a great many would like to work and live to the full. Could the 300 Donetsk cooperatives give them that opportunity?

"Of course," F. Vulfson, chairman of the "Radiotekhnik" Cooperative, said. "We are very interested in former ministerial cadres. For they are, as a rule, good communicators, able to approach people, and with extensive connections—which, to be honest, is of considerable importance. We are now submitting a proposal to transform 'Radiotekhnik' into a cooperative science-and-production association and we want to begin our own construction. These are new and unfamiliar tasks, and I think that the experience of the ministry's staffers would greatly help us. Although the statute about using chiefly the labor of pensioners, housewives, students, and schoolchildren in cooperatives is in operation at the present..."

The statute was adopted for an understandable reason: to prevent an exodus of manpower resources from social production. But how great and how likely is this danger now? Certainly, in Donetsk Oblast, for example, there is a manpower shortage of 60,000. On the other hand, it is now extremely difficult to find a job at a front-ranking mine which erects its own housing and possesses health facilities and kindergartens. But in the future it is planned that enterprises will get rid of superfluous manpower and not hire new people. The establishment of complete economic accountability [khozraschet] will inevitably lead to this. The director of one of the best Donbass mines said to me that he could cut the jobs of 50 employees without any detriment to business, but he is in no hurry at the moment: The sector is transferring to self-capitalization and self-financing only next year.

This means that we must not worry so much today about a possible shortage of specialists as about a possible surplus—at all events in the sphere of management labor. But then the question of the advisability of certain restrictions in organizing cooperatives arises.

Another problem is the broadening of the field of activity of cooperative members and individual workers. At the "Belyy Lebed" general store goods from local cooperatives which were in short supply 1 month ago are now constantly on sale and prices of some goods are gradually falling: Objective market laws are gradually operating. People are going to think long and hard about creating yet another cooperative manufacturing goods which are not in short supply. But it is in practice much more difficult to set up an original cooperative, so far as its output is concerned, than a traditional cooperative, following precedents. "Radiotekhnik," for instance, had great difficulty in securing permission from the financial organs to manufacture CRT's for schools and personal computers using old television sets, despite the fact that its registration decision mentions fulfillment of enterprise orders, that it had already proven itself, and that the rayispolkom supported it.

"Alas, we cannot manage to help everyone," L. Vorontsov, chief of the Voroshilovskiy Rayispolkom Rayon Department for Comprehensive Economic and Social Development, said. "Thus recently a few people proposed creating a cooperative to repair schools, hospitals, and kindergartens. I need hardly say how badly we need this. The rayispolkom supported them. But the financial organs were opposed, for it will not be private individuals who pay, but rayon organizations—and this is supposedly not provided for by existing regulations."

A contradiction has emerged once again. Of course, the state is interested in more intensive circulation of "live" money—money in the hands of the population. We would not want to increase it by using organization and enterprise funds. But something must be done about medical, children's, and other establishments. Why can a cooperative (it was previously merely a team of private operators) build a pigsty, but not repair a school on the same principles?

People in the Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems have announced that questions associated with using free manpower resources in cooperatives and broadening the sphere of their activity are now being studied and a number of documents and proposals are being prepared which will help to resolve many problems. But one of them, perhaps the most serious, will certainly remain. A former Ukrainian Coal Industry Ministry staffer who is engaged in individual labor activity told me about it. Admittedly it was difficult to find her, and the first thing that she asked on meeting me was not to give her name. She added:

"To be honest, I'm ashamed.... People still look down somehow on us individual workers and cooperative workers and see us almost as speculators, people in search of easy money. I sew and am now thinking about organizing a cooperative to bake confectionery—I love doing this. Is it easier to sew or to cook than to sit for 8 hours in an office shuffling papers? This is an unfair attitude, but it is because of it that many former office employees will go anywhere you like, except to a cooperative...."

## Moscow Raykoms Discuss Restructuring

*LD050442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Party life: The reporting back of elected party bodies—the party bureaus and party committees—on the guidance of perestroyka has been concluded in the Zamoskvorechye party organizations. Our correspondent has invited to the microphone (Yuriy Georgiyevich Borisov), first secretary of the Moskvoretskiy rayon party committee.

[Correspondent] (Yuriy Georgiyevich), the report-back meetings and conferences, as far as I know, have taken place in 259 party organizations of the Zamoskvorechye [area of Moscow]. You attended many of them. How did these report-back sessions go? What assessment can you make?

[(Borisov)] It is hard to make a simple assessment, but it must be said that a certain change for the better is taking place. People were uninhibited in presenting their thoughts and proposals. But, at the same time, wherever the party bureaus and party committees are working in the old way, the reporting back is conducted on a corresponding level, with the people showing passivity and reluctance to think in the new manner or to seek and find ways to solve the complicated problems that, in general, exist in every collective. There were especially many proposals at the 19th conference, with specific suggestions for solving problems connected with our party life and party management [khozyaystvo]. For example, Communist Baranov made the following proposal: that secretaries and deputy secretaries of all party bodies be elected by direct vote at party meetings and conferences....

[Correspondent, interrupting] In full view of everyone?

[(Borisov)] In full view of everyone, so that people can openly state their attitude toward the particular leader. After all, it is, in general, an expression of open, direct, human trust, and people's attitude toward him becomes immediately apparent.

What put the rayon party committee on its guard when conducting the report-back sessions of the party committees and party bureaus was, first and foremost, the attitude toward the new economic mechanism and the question of financial autonomy and self-financing, which did not come through very strongly or very deeply in many reports. [passage omitted]

## TASS on Lithuanian 'Catholic Chronicle'

*LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 4 Feb 88*

["Whom Is 'The Chronicle of Catholic Church' bemoaning?"—TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius February 4 TASS—By TASS correspondent Salamonas Vajntraubas:

"The Chronicle of the Catholic Church", a publication, which is unofficially distributed in Lithuania, is trying to present military criminals as the "prisoners of conscience". One of them, in particular, is Piatras Paulajtis, who during the Nazi occupation of the Baltic regions (1941-1944) took an active part in the mass killings of civilians. The Soviet court has convicted him for this.

Paulajtis, who was trained at a subversion school in Germany before the start of the Second World War, was appointed head of the Raseiniai district after Germany invaded the USSR. The punitive troops under his command exterminated Jewish population and everybody who refused to obey occupation authorities.

It is not for the first time that the chronicle has been expressing sympathy for war criminals. This sympathy is not accidental. Those who are publishing the chronicle are themselves linked with former accomplices of Nazi butchers and organisers of anti-Soviet actions. For example, the father of one of the publishers of the chronicle, Niele Sadunaite, is Jonas Sadunas, who took part in organising the unsuccessful anti-Soviet provocation on August 23 last year in Vilnius. He served in the Nazi police according to documents discovered in the archives. Before the war, under the bourgeois regime, Sadunas commanded a battalion of the fascist paramilitary organisation. Sadunaite's other relatives also took part in the mass murders of civilians during the war.

Today Sadunaite supplies the chronicle and Western radio stations with lies about the situation in Lithuania. Recently, she announced in public that she was acting in contact with Algis Klimaitis, the head of the so-called European Bureau of the World Baltic Federation. This contact is easy to explain and understand, because Klimaitis also came from the family of a war criminal. His father Algirdas Klimaitis took part in exterminating the Jewish population in Kaunas and passed himself off as a human rights advocate on turning up in the West after the war.

## New Regulations on Use of Office Cars

*LD031303 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS—The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a decision "On Regulating the Use of Office Cars".

The decision provides for a 40 percent cut in the number of office cars servicing the union ministries, departments, institutions and organizations as of July 1, 1988. The councils of ministers of the union republics are instructed to reduce the number of office cars by 20 percent.

The cars released as a result of carrying out the above-stated measures are to be turned over to the trade organizations for sale to the population through commission shops or to taxi car fleets.

Various forms of the use of cars are established for business trips. Thus, in particular, a compensation will be paid for the operational costs for the use of private cars of officials with business aims.

The decision also provides for other measures aimed at regulating the use of office cars.

## Special Stores Foreign Currency Check Trade Ends

*PM051105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 88 Morning Edition p 3*

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Fact and Commentary": "On Measures to Eliminate Negative Phenomena in Trade Against Vneshposyltorg Checks"]

[Text] With a view to eliminating negative phenomena associated with the sale of goods in specialized stores against Vneshposyltorg checks, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on measures to radically improve the existing system for selling goods along Vneshposyltorg lines.

As of 1 July 1988 the exchange of foreign currency for Vneshposyltorg checks and the sale of goods against them in specialized stores are to cease. Checks not realized by that date will be exchanged for Soviet rubles at face value during the second half of 1988 through USSR Gosbank and USSR Savings Bank establishments.

With a view to making things as convenient as possible for purchasers and preventing the abuses which occur in the practice of trade against Vneshposyltorg checks, as of 1 July 1988 extensive use will be made of a form of cashless transaction when selling a number of goods, chiefly durables, and providing services for foreign currency earned by Soviet citizens and transferred by them to accounts at the USSR Bank for Foreign Economic Activity. The procedure for conducting the said operations will be determined during the first half of 1988. Foreign currency kept in citizens' accounts at the USSR Bank for Foreign Economic Activity may be exchanged by them for Soviet rubles and may also be used on trips abroad.

## 'Berezka' Stores Eliminated

*PM051107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 88 Morning Edition p 3*

[V. Tolstov commentary under the rubric "Fact and Commentary": "'Berezka' Closes, Checks Remain"]

[Text] The decision to close stores trading against Vneshposyltorg checks has been made, but everyone is interested in the details associated with this. We are reporting additional information, but we must warn readers that it is of a preliminary nature. The point is that the measures associated with the elimination of "Berezka" stores are only now being drawn up, and everything we have managed to learn has been obtained literally from the commission's desk.

So, the "Berezka" stores are to continue operating through 1 July. Then it is proposed to transfer some of them to various trade organizations—to "Yuvelirtorg," for example—and they will function as ordinary stores. Others will probably only convert to serving employees of foreign diplomatic services and foreign tourists.

Rumors have now spread that, owing to an influx of customers, there will soon be no goods left in "Berezka" stores and there will be nothing to buy there long before 1 July. That is not quite right. Of course, certain goods in the greatest demand could be increased, but the range in the "Berezkas" will be supplemented by imported and high-quality goods.

But what will happen to those people who are unable to realize their checks within the prescribed time? The checks will not be wasted after 1 July, for their holders can exchange them for rubles at face value. And those who have obtained checks by working abroad can open a currency account at a bank and use their funds during a business or tourist trip abroad.

The possibility of acquiring motor vehicles or cooperative apartments against checks is being proposed. The possibility is being considered of rendering various services against checks, in particular providing travel warrants to a resort or for a tourist trip.

In any case payment will no longer be made, as before, in cash, but only by transfer. This will effectively remove Vneshposyltorg checks from free circulation, eliminating the existence of a "shadow" currency system and the possibility of speculation.

This is a far from complete list of the measures which specialists are now drawing up.

## New Anonymous Complaints Law Explained

*LD041358 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—A decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was published in the papers yesterday, has put an end to consideration of unsigned requests and complaints, meaning that writing poison-pen letters now is just pointless, a parliament official has said.

Yuriy Korolev, a department head at the Secretariat of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was commenting on the ordinance in a TASS interview.

"The decree has supplemented a document regulating procedure for dealing with written suggestions and complaints from citizens with a provision under which anonymous addresses to any institutions and organizations shall be completely disregarded, as if they did not exist at all.

"They are not to be registered, examined or turned over to any other establishment or to archives," Korolev said.

He added that unsigned letters had never made any significant part of the mail bag, but had been doing substantial harm—both to business and to individuals. Since such letters, he explained, had mostly been written by ill-willers, they had often been slanderous and questioned the integrity of honest people without any grounds.

But before establishing the truth, special commissions had had to be formed to check the charges made in those letters—at the cost of much time and effort.

"Now that we are in a period of reform and that public openness and democracy are being affirmed in society, conditions have been created for everyone willing to be able to say and write whatever he or she finds essential and right," Korolev said.

The Supreme Soviet last year enacted laws on the nationwide discussion of the more important issues related to public affairs and on procedure for appeal against illegitimate actions of officials infringing on citizens' rights.

Just like those laws intended to promote glasnost and democratization, the latest decree, the parliament official said, served the same purpose, encouraging an open discussion of any matters and a free expression of opinion on them.

"The principle of ignoring anonymous letters applies to every government, cooperative and social organization without exception," Korolev said.

"This means that poison-pen letters become a thing of the past. This is another sign of the ongoing process of democratization and glasnost in the USSR," he concluded.

## Supreme Court Official on Juridic Modernization

*LD291807 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 29 Jan 88*

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS—The Supreme Court of the USSR today refused to grant the appeal of the son of former shipmaster of the dry cargo ship "Petr Vasev" Viktor Tkachenko for the mitigation of the sentence and reduction of the term of the deprivation of freedom (15 years) for his father. Tkachenko and shipmaster of the motorship "Admiral Nakhimov" Vadim Markov caused an accident on the waterfront of the Black Sea port Novorossiisk in the summer of 1986.

Member of the Penal Chamber of the USSR Supreme Court Robert Tikhomirnov described that case as an example of negligence. In an interview to a TASS correspondent he explained that the appeal had been turned down because of the gravity of the crime that caused loss of life. Recently the Supreme Court had to hear many cases that caused much publicity. It was the trial of those guilty of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, "the case of two shipmasters", and the trial of pilot Rust from the FRG.

"But it is the cases of economic crimes that were particularly difficult", Tikhomirnov noted.

The USSR Supreme Court has not heard any such case in 1984, while it had three such cases in 1985, five in 1986 and five in 1987. "This is also a sign of the times," Tikhomirnov said. "Sooner or later high-handed officials were to be punished."

Tikhomirnov recalled some of these cases. Former minister of the Cotton Ginning Industry of Uzbekistan, a Soviet central Asian republic, Usmanov was sentenced for bribetaking to capital punishment, execution by a firing squad. For committing the same crime, former minister of the Light Industry of the Russian Federation Kondratkov was sentenced to 12 years of the deprivation of freedom. Former first secretary of the Bukhara Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Karimov was sentenced to execution by a firing squad for taking bribes which totalled nearly two million roubles.

The functioning of courts has been facilitated considerably, Tikhomirnov noted. The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet prohibited any interference in their activity. Therefore the approach of courts to cases, including those involving corruption and bribetaking, has become more objective. Economic crimes hold an ever greater place in the work of all courts in the USSR, while the number of cases connected with the encroachment on life, health or public order is reducing.

It is envisaged that after the change in the criminal legislation many offenses now viewed as criminal will be regarded as administrative offenses. This will not apply to crimes committed by economic managers. The jurist noted that more aquittals are now passed in the USSR as the courts started stricter observing the legality in hearing cases of every category.

56 percent of the convicts were sentenced to the deprivation of freedom early in the eighties, whereas 32 percent is sentenced to imprisonment now. More cases are now returned by courts for additional investigation. Tikhomirnov is of the opinion that these are results of the democratisation of juridical proceedings in the USSR.

## Civil Rights 'Dissidents' Discuss Issues

*PM041601 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 4*

[Aleksey Gabitov report: "Questions without Answers. Notes from the Discussion at No 36 Prospekt Mira"]

[Text] This time the people who came to the discussion at the Peace and Human Rights club proved to be much more representative than at the previous one, held in December (see "MN" No 52, 1987). This time, attending the Soviet Peace Committee (SPC) were those who class themselves as "dissidents", particularly, activists from the Doveriye (Confidence) group in Moscow. There were more observers from among journalists, including foreign newsmen, and then many other people, unburdened by titles, names and high posts. The speakers were not only scientists and specialists in law. Unofficial defenders of the law also took the floor. However, their speeches did not seem constructive compared with what the others said. Whereas only recently the very same Doveriye laid claims to the acting as the sole representatives of Soviet public opinion in the struggle for peace and human rights. But, in the conditions of perestroyka, this proved to be far from the truth.

Serious questions were discussed—guarantees of human rights in the USSR, protection of people's rights on courts, the adoption of laws and their application, the right to information, the system and pattern of constitutional supervision and its possible reforms, people's legal education and the public's role in securing both people's rights and standards of knowledge and understanding by Soviet people of the essence of their constitutional rights and freedoms.

All the speeches were critical. This is understandable, for as it develops perestroyka reveals the shortcomings of the existing legislation. The demand of the party and society for more democracy flounders in the heap of norms created in the past and being created within all sorts of departments and organs of power locally and centrally. The specialists already noted at the first session of the meeting that there are about a million of such regulating papers and that about half of them contradict present legislation.

New laws are being elaborated now, judging by the speakers, the society is pinning great hopes on them for further democratization. Unfortunately, however, even the specialists could not say accurately who is carrying out this work now, and how.

For example, during the discussion a proposal was made for adopting a special law on public organizations. However, it became known at once that a draft law on voluntary societies, organs of public self-activities and independent public associations was elaborated a few months ago. But the public does not know anything about its further fate—at what stage did it become stuck and why? As it turned out the SPC knows nothing about it either.

The same is true of the draft law on the press, which has also been in the making for a long time in different places. What was the initial text like and what will be left of it? These questions are of interest not only for professional men of letters or journalists, but for readers, too. What then is stopping the drafts from being published and the important and necessary laws from being elaborated?

But there was no answer. There was no one among the participants in the discussion who could clarify the situation. Representatives of law-enforcing organs and departments were absent. There was a lot of argument but people with differing opinions failed to come to agreement.

Of course, this kind of discussion is also useful, because it shows that people are concerned with issues. But we would like to see more fruitful discussion of the type that leads to more well-considered and precise recommendations and proposals. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress said clearly: "We must make better use of such reliable channels for the development of direct democracy as meetings of citizens, constituents' mandates, people's letters, the press, radio, TV as well as all other means of eliciting public opinion and of making a quick and attentive response to the people's needs and moods." This should be done all together.

Thanks to the Club SPC we can see that the public is ready for this. Will the dialogue go further than just talk? We'll learn the answer in February—at the next discussion.

### Video Report on Yaroslavl Rail Accident

*LD042248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Yu. Chernyak, identified by screen caption]

[Text] We have already reported the accident that occurred in the early hours of 1 February at Yaroslavl. Urgent measures were taken to eliminate its consequences. Here is a report from our correspondent on the present state of affairs.

[Chernyak] It was at this spot that the rail-cars overturned. [video shows view from bottom of a rail embankment, along the top of which an electric locomotive is moving] It is 150 meters away from a bridge over the Volga. [video shows group of at least 10 workmen gathered alongside rail track and bulldozer stands in distance] At first the danger zone, from which residents were temporarily evacuated, was set at 500 meters. Now it is just a small localized section of the railway trackbed, where the accident directly occurred and the toxic liquid fell onto the ground. [Video shows workers removing topsoil and placing in large bags. Shovels and pneumatics picks are being used] Work is under way here to remove the top layer of soil, which is to be destroyed. Part of the soil has been transported beyond the city to a safe place and burnt there. The work is being carried out day and night, and is close to completion. It is being carried out, naturally, with every necessary precaution in accordance with a strict timetable that has been approved by the standing emergency commission of the Yaroslavl Oblispolkom.

Foreign radio and television journalists have shown great interest in this event. They have interpreted in diverse ways the reports of our own correspondents, and perhaps have not trusted their Soviet counterparts very much. A filmcrew from the British ITN television company, led by its Moscow-accredited reporter Ian Glover-James, has been in Yaroslavl today. The group filmed everything that it wished, and one now hopes that the information will be as authentic as possible—the information that they intend on this very day to convey to British viewers over their own communications channels. [Video shows an ITN film crew is shown filming near the embankment where the accident occurred. The ITN correspondent Ian Glover-James is shown in closeup.]

Of course, everyone has been asking, and this was asked by the foreign correspondents too, what the substance was that could cause so much touble. The substance is called triethylamine and belongs to the class of amines. In our country, as in other countries, a great deal of these toxic liquids are used in industrial production, and all of them require compliance with the strictest safety measures. [Video shows a group of dump-trucks and a truck-mounted crane in operation. The crane is lowering a scoop-load of bags into the back of a dump-truck]

[Begin video interview with V.A. Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom identified by screen caption] [Chernyak] Vladimir Andreyevich, what is the situation on this section today?

[Kovalev] We consider that the situation has been stabilized. The railway is operating normally. All the residents are living in their houses. Analyses of the water and the surrounding atmosphere give no cause for alarm. At the present time we have 15 ill people. [end video interview]

[Chernyak] A commission is now ascertaining the reasons for the accident. It is as yet early to report the results of its work, although in a preliminary way it is already known that a railcar partially disintegrated with a metal component dropping on to the trackbed. However, a more detailed analysis lies ahead.

### Film Shows 70th GOSR Anniversary Activities

OW041051 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0520 GMT on 30 January carries a 60-minute documentary film, "October Is 70 Years Old," devoted to celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] in the Soviet Union. The program begins with shots of the historic revolutionary era cruiser Avrora moored in Leningrad's Neva River and shows decorations in Moscow and other cities marking the revolution's anniversary. The narrator notes the genuine anticipation being experienced by people and adds: "A renewal is under way in the national economy; we are already beginning to feel the changes around us and within ourselves. The

old Russian word perestroyka has acquired a new, truly grandiose meaning. Perestroyka has become an inalienable part of our socialist way of life. It reminds us that we really are the genuine masters of our enormous socialist house."

As video shows a montage of shots depicting Soviet heavy industry, the narrator stresses that the best way to make up losses in the past and mark the GOSR anniversary is to concentrate attention on unsolved tasks. The narrator recalls that the CPSU Central Committee issued an appeal to the Soviet people on the eve of the GOSR anniversary which can be summed up by its words: Great October continues in our tasks today. As video shows oil wells, a fishing vessel, and cotton picking machines at work, the narrator says that "Perestroyka is essentially revolutionary constructive work and its aim is to accelerate the progress of socialist society. Time does not wait."

After noting that everyone is interested in perestroyka and that it must be struggled for, the narrator notes that the CPSU Central Committee appealed to the labor honor of the Soviet people and to their professional pride, patriotism, and courage. Video shows more scenes of housing construction, farm operations, and men at machine tools, followed by shots of computers, robots, and other smart machines, as the narrator notes that socialist competition successes in honor of the GOSR jubilee were widespread.

The program goes on to show cultural activities of visiting union republic delegations, deputies registering at the Kremlin, and cuts to show the arrival of foreign delegations for participation in GOSR anniversary activities. First shown being welcomed is French Communist Party leader Marchais who is met by Ligachev. Video then shows Kadar being met by Zaykov, Honecker by Medvedev, Truong Chinh by Nikonov, Zhivkov by Slyunkov, the DPRK delegation by Solomentsev, Batmonh by Chebrikov, Gus Hall by Dobrynin, and Ortega by Talyzin, as the narrator lauds the role of communists around the world in the struggle for workers' rights.

The program continues with shots of nighttime decorations in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities being viewed by smiling people, then cuts to show the Avrora and Kremlin buildings and the 2 November Kremlin meeting marking the 70th GOSR anniversary. Video shows USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Gromyko opening the session and making a speech in which he lauds the support of the working class, peasants, and masses for the successes of the Bolsheviks in 1917. Beside and behind him in the Presidium sit Gorbachev, Ligachev, and other party leaders and officials.

Video then shows Gorbachev delivering his report. In the segments carried, Gorbachev speaks about the difficulties honorably overcome by the Soviet people, recalls the many people who worked and died for what the USSR is today, notes the victories of the socialist system, and speaks about Perestroyka being based on 70 years of historic development.

After carrying about 7 minutes of the report, video cuts to show people in the Kremlin Palace foyer talking to off-camera correspondents about the need to work harder, to reform agriculture, and to participate in the common cause. The narrator notes that the Soviet people look to the future with hope, because in the past there were more successes than failures. He says: "Our perestroyka is of great international significance, particularly in the struggle for peace. Beginning with April 1985 the Soviet Union has repeatedly spoken out precisely and clearly and proposed ways to save mankind from nuclear disaster."

Video cuts back to show Gorbachev delivering his report, with audio carrying portions of his speech on the USSR's activity in the international arena and the need for a new thinking as video pans the rows of foreign delegation leaders in the presidium. As video focuses on young members of the audience, audio carries part of Gorbachev's report in which he conjectures about the future of the world community in the 21st century.

The program continues with shots of newspaper publishing presses, television studios, and satellite antennas, as the narrator reports on worldwide reaction to Gorbachev's report. Video then cuts to show other Soviet and foreign speakers at the GOSR anniversary meeting, including veteran communist Sinozerskiy, Leningrad's Chicherov, Uzbekistan's Kirgizbayeva, Poland's Jaruzelski, and Finland's Koivisto.

As the narrator notes that delegations from around the world took part in the communist parties meeting in the Kremlin 4 and 5 November, video shows participants, among them Castro, milling about in the foyer, and Gorbachev and his aides, Gromyko, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov in the crowd talking to Marchais and other foreign party leaders. Video then shows the conference in session as the narrator says that "this open dialogue became possible because of our perestroyka and glasnost. Despite differing outlooks, views, and convictions the participants in the dialogue found many points of coincidence."

As video shows Gorbachev and the Soviet delegation, the narrator notes that in his speech Gorbachev said that "nobody has a monopoly on the truth. We ourselves are seeking and invite others to jointly seek ways along which mankind can cross the minefield of our days to the 21st century—a nuclear and violence-free century."

Video shows Zhivkov, Marchais, Ericsson, and Castro addressing the conference, and then carries Gorbachev's concluding remarks in which he notes that the meeting has given much food for subsequent thought and thanks

the participants for their remarks about Soviet perestroyka. Video goes on to show a montage of shots showing people in various countries marking GOSR anniversaries and cuts to show documentary footage of Lenin addressing a meeting and then reviewing the 1919 GOSR parade in Moscow. The program cuts to the 70th anniversary GOSR parade in Red Square and shows Yazov reviewing the troops, the marchpast of troops and display of military hardware. Gorbachev and other leaders are seen on the Lenin Mausoleum reviewing the activities, with occasional cuts to show warships on the Neva River in Leningrad. Video then gives brief glimpses of GOSR anniversary festivities in the capitals of other union republics as the narrator notes the loyalty of the people to socialism and the equality of all people in the USSR.

After again showing Gorbachev and other leaders waving to crowds from the Lenin Mausoleum as the GOSR anniversary parade concludes, the program ends with shots of fireworks over Moscow and Leningrad.

### Gromyko Memoirs Published, Described

*LD031433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house has published the memoirs of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko entitled "The Memorable." They consist of two books. The author gives an account of the historic events that he had occasion to witness or participate in, the countries where he worked, meetings with state and public figures, major scientists, and outstanding artistes. The memoirs give a broad presentation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. Using his broad life experience, the author reflects on problems of war and peace, the art of diplomacy, and the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress for our country and the entire world.

### Atheism Institute Director Interviewed

*PM041152 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 88 First Edition p 6*

[Interview with V.I. Garadzha, director of the Social Sciences Academy Institute of Scientific Atheism, by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Zuyev: "Asserting Freedom of Conscience: On the 70th Anniversary of the Soviet of People's Commissars Decree 'On the Separation of Church From State and School From Church"—date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Zuyev] Restructuring, glasnost, and democratization today embrace all aspects of Soviet society's life. Naturally, they cannot fail to affect the specific sphere of church-state relations, the activity of religious communities, and the situation of believers.

[Garadzha] I agree with you, democratization and glasnost cannot be subject to restrictions of scope. They either exist, or they don't.

The obstacles sometimes created for believers by representatives of local organs of power are nothing but a manifestation of voluntarism, the administrative decree style of work that is talked about so much at present.

A conflict situation has arisen, for instance, in the city of Berezniki in Perm Oblast. Orthodox believers are petitioning for registration as a religious community. Local organs of power are refusing, saying that a church is in operation 40 km from the city. What does that have to do with it? There are no instructions concerning the territorial location of religious communities or distances between them in the legislation on religious cults.

Another example. In Krasnodar the Evangelical Christian-Baptist community has been petitioning the gorispolkom for the modernization of its prayer house since 1982. The fact is that the current premises cannot hold all the believers—there are more than 1,000 of them. But the ispolkom stubbornly declines the request.

Such instances are, unfortunately, not yet rare. They result from the fact that certain ispolkom workers think that legislation on religious cults is one-way and only affects religious associations and believers, and, moreover, that its function is solely restrictive and prohibitive. That is a mistaken view. The legislation is directed to all citizens, including officials. A worker on a local soviet ispolkom, when considering an application from believers, should be guided solely by this legislation, and not by his own attitude to religion or considerations of how it will affect the statistics concerning the "religious situation" in the region....

One of the lessons of democracy we all must learn is how to be tolerant of other people's opinions, of views and convictions that do not coincide with our own. Even in the conditions of acute struggle against the enemies of Soviet power, V.I. Lenin demanded a respectful attitude to any sincere conviction in matters of faith.

The religious belief of a certain proportion of Soviet people is a fact which must be reckoned with and assessed not as some kind of annoying omission, but as a phenomenon determined by the level of maturity our society has so far attained. Our attitude toward believers must be determined by the interests of strengthening the unity of all the working people.

This does not mean concessions to religion in principle, the "yielding of ground." The formation of a materialist philosophy, which is essentially atheistic, is an important task of ideological education work. This is an objective requirement of Soviet society's spiritual progress. But in this context it is important to understand that the resolution of socioeconomic and political problems is of priority significance, and that includes problems relating to the religious question. The resolution of these problems is a necessary prerequisite if people are to gradually

lose the need for religious consolation, for religion to make up for the lack of justice, good, moral purity, and confidence in the safety of their own life and their children's....

[Zuyev] We have recently witnessed frequent television appearances by religious figures, taking part in Central Television's popular programs "Resonance," "Before and After Midnight," and television linkups, and the newspapers publish letters from them.

Is not this an indication of a stepping up of the activity of religious figures and religious organizations in questions of sociopolitical life, and if so, how do you assess this trend?

[Garadzha] The separation of church and state does not entail the church's separation from politics. Naturally, both ordinary believers and the clergy cannot fail to be interested in and moved by the problems of preserving peace and life on earth, increasing people's prosperity, and improving the moral climate in society and in daily life....

But the facts you cite are not only a manifestation of religious figures' activeness on questions of sociopolitical life. They are the result of the initiatives of the mass information and propaganda media too. I regard this as a positive phenomenon testifying to the new standard of political thinking. The point is that a certain stereotype has grown up among us with regard to religious figures. We are accustomed to seeing them solely as philosophical opponents. Yet they too are Soviet citizens, like all of us.

The development of the believers' sociopolitical activeness and of interests and aspirations not connected with religion broadens their social outlook and has a beneficial effect on the orientation of their lives and their philosophical principles. Their religiousness loses its exalted character and becomes more "worldly," and can gradually be shifted to the periphery of their consciousness. Finally, educational work, including propaganda work, can play a part in this positive process.

[Zuyev] Incidentally, criticism of our atheist propaganda has intensified recently. People point to its poor scientific standard, its declarative nature, sometimes its crudeness. Certain critics of atheism are even inclined to blame it for our spiritual and moral problems today.

[Garadzha] Yes, there is fairly broad and in many respects, I would say, justified criticism. But I cannot agree with the wholesale denial of any scientific or moral value in atheist propaganda and the theory of Marxist atheism as a sector of science.

I think the main reason for the shortcomings inherent in scientific atheism education work is that the vast majority of the people engaged in it do not have the appropriate professional training, they are "amateurs." That inevitably leads to attempts to compensate for a shortage of knowledge with, basically, generalizations and the substitution of emotions for arguments. Our time is a time of specialists, and the propagandization of atheist knowledge should today be conducted first and foremost on the basis of proper professional equipment, with the maximum utilization of material fully understood by the propagandist. Questions of social life and democracy and the problems of spiritual and moral improvement, family relationships, the contradictory consequences of the scientific and techncial revolution... all this is extremely topical and is of interest and concern to believers and unbelievers alike. Moreover mass propaganda should not boil down primarily to lectures. It is very important to develop the dialogue forms of work: "roundtables," question and answer sessions, debating clubs...

But I am convinced that the decisive role in the formation of people's philosophy should belong to schools, VUZ's, and other educational establishments. Here the foundations of the individual's philosophy are laid. Various forms and means of atheist education and atheist propaganda can only play an auxiliary role and more or less successfully "complete" what the schools have failed to do.

## Party VUZ Chiefs View History Education Needs

*PM041255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 88 Second Edition p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Expanded Council of Party VUZ Rectors"]

[Text] An expanded meeting of the council of the country's party VUZ rectors was held at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences 26 January to discuss the question "Of the Radical Improvement of Scientific-Historical Training for Students at Party VUZ's."

R.G. Yanovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a report. The following took part in the discussion: the rectors of the higher party schools, the chiefs of the CPSU history departments of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the Higher Party School, party workers, expert historians, and representatives from central scientific establishments.

The report and the speeches pointed out that social scientists' educational and research work must be imbued with historicism and comprehensive, persistent, and well-conceived activity to shape historical awareness.

Increased use must be made of history's educational potential, and the accessibility, truthfulness, and specificity of historical material and objective illumination of real events that can bring each person to a Marxist understanding of history must be ensured.

The party scientific and educational establishments are confronted by the problems of studying the dialectic of social awareness, of shaping socialist convictions, and of inculcating a conscious interest in the past and in the continuity of traditions.

In the course of the exchange of opinions fruitful and promising ideas were voiced in favor of in-depth research into the problems of history and improved training and education for party and soviet cadres in the modern phase of the revolutionary transformation of Soviet society.

N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, spoke at the council meeting.

The following took part in the council's work: P.Ya. Slezko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.V. Ryabov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; and M.P. Chemodanov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department cadre training sector.

Recommendations were adopted on the question under review.

## Lysenko's Son Repudiates 'Abuse' of His Father

*PM041451 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 50, 13 Dec 87 p 2*

[From the "Letters to the Editor" column: "Letters: Unedited and Unabridged"]

[Text] Dear Editors

This is to ask you to publish what follows

Ye. Albats' article "Genius and the Villains" (MN No. 46, November 15, 1987) in the spirit of the current rabid slander and abuse campaign against Academician T.D. Lysenko and other followers (in genetics) of Michurin states this: "Lysenko. This name has gone down in history, as the name of a man who led the war against genetics, as the antipode of Vavilov, as the child and, at the same time, the symbol of amorality." I'm one of these who, despite the artificially fanned campaign to glorify N.I. Vavilov, have no doubt that N.I. Vavilov has long lost his debate in science, and that it is T.D. Lysenko who is right and not N.I. Vavilov. But this is a subject for a big and special discussion. Here I would like to dwell on the "amorality" topic.

As her ally in this slander and abuse campaign against Academician T.D. Lysenko, Ye. Albats has A.G. Khvat, an investigator who handled Vavilov's case. Ye. Albats quotes investigator A.G. Khvat's words about his meeting with T.D. Lysenko: "I set up a commission led by an Academician from the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences... I also visited Lysenko. ...How did he behave? He was very apprehensive and crafty in his behaviour... In general, if we're to choose which of them was more likable—then Vavilov and Lysenko were poles apart..."

As we see, investigator A.G. Khvat, quite in the spirit of the times, is full of sympathy for N.I. Vavilov (genius) and against T.D. Lysenko (villainy).

Investigator A.G. Khvat does not reveal who was on the commission he set up (its members were indeed N.I. Vavilov's like-minded friends and associates). T.D. Lysenko is mentioned though. If so, why not quote what T.D. Lysenko said, otherwise the reader might go away with the impression prompted by the context of Ye. Albats' article that T.D. Lysenko said God knows what about N.I. Vavilov. For this reason I feel obliged to give MOSCOW NEWS readers the contents of T.D. Lysenko's conversation with the investigator handling Vavilov's case. In the same form I heard it from Lysenko himself (incidentally it was when Stalin was still alive and for whom Lysenko, till his own very death, had great regard).

"At the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences an investigator comes to me and asks: 'What can you say about the wrecking activities of N.I. Vavilov who destroyed the collection of plant seeds at the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry (VIR)?'

"I reply: 'I know that Academician N.I. Vavilov formed this collection. I know nothing of his having destroyed it.'

"Then the investigator asks: 'What can you say in general about the wrecking (spying, counter-revolutionary) activities of N.I. Vavilov?'

"I respond: 'There were and are some differences of opinion on scientific matters between myself and N.I. Vavilov, but I have no knowledge of any wrecking (spying, counter-revolutionary) activities of N.I. Vavilov.'

"The investigator says: 'Could you commit these words to writing?'"

Then T.D. Lysenko wrote down (or dictated) and signed these words. This testimony of T.D. Lysenko should be kept in the file of Vavilov's case.

I think now everyone can see that if T.D. Lysenko's testimony contained anything that discredited N.I. Vavilov, that testimony would long have been published by

the very same journalist Ye. Albats and the "investigator" A.G. Khvat. The absence of Lysenko's testimony from Ye. Albats' article refutes all that has been stated in it, all her attempts to portray T.D. Lysenko "as the child and, at the same time, the symbol of amorality". The amoral thing about Albats' article is her hiding the truth so that lies could be spread without hindrance.

Yuriy Trofimovich Lysenko

## Readers Respond

*PM041223 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 2*

[Round-up of readers' letters: "The Right to a Good Name"]

[Text] Last December "MN" received a letter from the son of T.D. Lysenko, the notorious "People's Academician" ("MN" No. 50, 1987). It was written in response to the feature, "Genius and the Villains" ("MN" No. 46, 1987), dedicated to the centenary of academician N.I. Vavilov. The article dwelt, in particular, on T.D. Lysenko's amorality. The word "amorality" provoked an indignant reaction from Lysenko's son who believes that "Vavilov lost his debate in science long ago, and that it is Lysenko who is right and not Vavilov". The younger Lysenko quoted his father's conversation with the investigator, who asked: "What can you say in general about the wrecking (spying, counterrevolutionary) activities of Vavilov?" T.D. Lysenko replied that he had no knowledge of such activities. Yu.T. Lysenko quoted this conversation to support his argument that his father was not responsible for Academician Vavilov's arrest and death.... Yu.T. Lysenko's letter produced a vast and often impassioned response. Excerpts from a few of these letters follow. They were selected to reflect the range of our readers' opinions.

Our Readers' Comments on Yu.T. Lysenko's Letter [subhead]

I have read your letter, Yuriy Trofimovich, and would like to say a few things to you in person. But since that is impossible and probably futile, I'm writing this. You must understand that one word from your father would have been enough to save Vavilov. But your father chose not to say that one word in defence of the man who promoted him. Lysenko knew Vavilov well, he knew what happened to him and he knew what was happening in general: he knew what would become of Vavilov. But Lysenko washed his hands of the matter.... I am convinced that the one word never spoken became the dividing line between honest humanity and T.D. Lysenko.... I regard your own letter as amoral. It was read by the survivors of Lysenko's campaign. It will be ready by your own descendants....

D. Pyasetskiy engineer (Ternopol)

I can understand filial feelings and sympathize with a family tragedy. But I can't understand why an adult person would write to a newspaper in such a way as to reveal that he has understood nothing.... Was Lysenko guilty of Vavilov's ruin? Yes, he was. How lucky we are to be able to discuss this openly in the press now! At the time, scientific debate—an honest exchange giving everyone the right to a personal opinion—had been replaced by diktat. My father M.M. Zavadovskiy who, like N.I. Vavilov, was vice-president of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences knew how it was done only too well. In his memoirs he wrote specially about Lysenko's amoral actions. The latter's methods of fighting against his opponents were amoral and, as his son, you can hardly be unaware of that. You must also know that special commission set up by the USSR Academy of Sciences found the works of "Academician" Lysenko devoid of scientific substance and pronounced him a pseudoscientist. The commission's conclusions are published in the Bulletin of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It does our science credit that many real scientists held out against Lysenko. But the list of biologists who perished in the struggle is too long....

M. Zavadovskaya-Sachenko (Moscow)

I feel like agreeing with Yu. T. Lysenko. indeed, a rabid campaign of slander and abuse has been waged against Academician T.D. Lysenko for years. Will it ever stop? Such criticism and slander are in no way consonant with the spirit of the times. Why is Lysenko portrayed as the leader in the struggle against genetics? What does this mean? One can struggle against certain individuals, but not against genetics. It is yet to be proved that Vavilov and Lysenko were direct opposites. A scientist has the right to defend his ideas and convince others of their validity. Lysenko promoted his ideas with admirable courage, dedication and insistence. I think he set an example for others. Are there scientists today who can promote their ideas and projects as indefatigably?

V. Alekseyev (Yakutsk)

In his statement commemorating Stalin in 1953, Lysenko wrote: "As a biologist I well know that Comrade Stalin found time to consider in detail the major issues of biology. He personally edited the draft report "On the Situation in Biological Science" explaining every correction to me, and instructing me on how to reword certain sections. Comrade Stalin followed closely the results of the August session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences." In the history of world science, there is hardly another instance of a scientist quoting tsars, kings and emperors to support his arguments. Lysenko was in a class by himself there.... As to his personal role in informing against Vavilov, one can agree with Yu.T. Lysenko's arguments: there was no need for Lysenko to go that far. By criticizing Lysenko's pseudoscientific ravings, Vavilov and other honest scientists

were bound to incur Stalin's displeasure: that was justification enough for reprisals against them. In this context, Yu.T. Lysenko's reference to the "scientific" debate between T.D. Lysenko and N.I. Vavilov is absurd. There was no debate, only the unbridled outpourings of an ignoramus and scoundrel upon a scientist and patriot.

P. Pantyukhin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineer (Moscow)

A few words about the issue of "amorality" raised by Lysenko's son... Let me give you an example of how others behaved under the difficult circumstances of that period. Night after night, N. I. Smyslov, a veteran researcher of our Institute, who died recently, was called upon to testify against his colleague L.G. Ritter. Ritter was charged with being a saboteur and an enemy of the people. Smyslov rejected every allegation, saying that he knew Ritter very well and was sure he was no enemy of the people. You will note that Smyslov did not say, "I have no knowledge" as Lysenko did in response to the investigator's questions about Vavilov, Smyslov flatly denied that his colleague was an enemy of the people. When he was summoned yet again, he told his wife: "Pack my suitcase, I won't be coming back." This is nobility, this is morality for you. Stalin's favourite, T.D. Lysenko, only said, "I have no knowledge". His son has failed to understand how loathsome that was.

M. Otvagina, Cand. Sc. (Engineering) (Moscow)

Yu.T. Lysenko's allegations in his letter to MN appear more than groundless—they seem far-fetched.... One can't help thinking that Academician T.D. Lysenko, Hero of Socialist Labour, holder of seven Orders of Lenin, the only Soviet biologist extolled in his lifetime as a "great scientist", might not be all that correct scientifically or morally irreproachable. According to his son, Lysenko held Stalin in great esteem "till his own very death". Why? Perhaps because the two used the same means and methods to settle disputes with their opponents, the only difference being in the degree of authority....

B.Malyshev (Moscow)

I belong to the generation who, in 1948, accepted with understanding and approval the news of the session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences dealing the final, devastating blow to the Morganists, Mendelists and Weismannists, the enemies of the righteous Michurin's biology. At that time, huge portraits (1 x 1.5 m) of T.D. Lysenko hung in all offices, organizations, on collective and state farms, in higher educational establishments and primary schools—presumably on the instructions of higher authorities.

After a while, all newspapers began singing the praises of bushy wheat: in five (or even three) years our granaries would be overflowing with quality grain. (Today, we are still importing grain, including fodder grain, spending millions of gold roubles on it....)

After some time, our newspapers and magazines informed us that on his test farm in Gorki Leninskiye, T.D. Lysenko was breeding some incredible animals which would resolve our meat and milk problems. Nikita Khrushchev, then First Secretary, was swept off his feet by the news. Unfortunately, he wasn't told that T.D. Lysenko was feeding his calves and cows chocolate treacle and biscuits. (Well, we all know how things stand with our meat supplies today....) Another joyful piece of information appeared shortly: Academician's Lysenko's son Yuriy, Cand. Sc. (Agriculture), had not only conducted experiments with grain crops, but also crossed tomatoes with eggplants, green peas with acacias, etc. And what was the result. Ditto.

I want the young people, especially students, to know all these facts, because Lysenkoism is still alive, it has not been uprooted. I agree with all those who rightly believe T.D. Lysenko to be guilty of Vavilov's premature death. Yet Lysenko and his pseudoscience may still have its defenders. I think it is high time an expert commission was set up to investigate the discoveries which entitled champions of Lysenkoism to their degrees and titles. It's high time we brought the honours into line with the law and conscience.

I. Izmer, agrarian worker for 35 years (Minsk)

As a layman, I cannot argue against Yu.T. Lysenko's statement to the effect that "Vavilov has long lost his debate in science". It is up to biologists to settle that point, if they don't think it beneath their dignity. But I don't believe a single word in Yu.T. Lysenko's letter because I remember the really rabid campaigns launched by the press before the war, and shortly after against scientific biology and its representatives. Numerous lengthy articles accused geneticists of sins beyond the comprehension of the masses—adherence to "Weismannism, Morganism and Mendelism"—and endlessly sang Lysenko's praises. Newsreels showed the Academician at various conferences denouncing "the saboteurs who have edged their way into science". Now Yu.T. Lysenko feels offended when people speak ill of his father. He should realize that his letter is sacrilege to many, many people whose fathers were publicly scourged by T.D. Lysenko and others like him. Now they don't even know where their fathers' graves are.

A. Abramov, D. Sc. (Economics) (Moscow)

I fully endorse everything the son of Academician T.D. Lysenko wrote in his letter. Lysenko is being used as a scapegoat on whom to shift the blame for N.I. Vavilov's ruin so as to spare the immediate culprits, primarily Stalin. Unless Vavilov's dossier is published in full, no objective discussion is possible. In the meantime, while facts remain unknown, it is amoral to use hearsay to accuse Academician Lysenko of ruining Vavilov. The present campaign is an obvious attempt at prohibiting dissidence in science. Without a moment's thought, classical genetics is declared the absolute truth, while the

so-called Michurin biology is condemned as rubbish and obscurantism. Classical geneticists fail to understand that Academician Lysenko noted the weak points of Mendelism-Morganism. Thus, genetics blocked its path. Above all, the present hullabaloo does no credit to Vavilov's memory. For 15 years he was denounced as an enemy of the people. The truth about him was hushed up for another 32 years, and then suddenly he was proclaimed a genius! Aren't we going just a little bit too far? I wish we were more consistent!

O. Chernakov (Vologda)

I don't know about other biologists, but my friends and I were rather surprised by your publishing Yu.T. Lysenko's letter—to put it mildly.

How come the "mouthpiece of glasnost and perestroyka" democratically gave space to the son of the person whose name is rightly associated with everything that was bad and base in Soviet biology? Glasnost is glasnost, of course. But why should MOSCOW NEWS, which regards itself as a champion of justice, commit such sacrilege in the name of glasnost?

Isn't it an insult to the memory of the man whose genius has been recognized by the international scientific community to print words like "the artificially fanned campaign to glorify N.I Vavilov", "the rabid slander and abuse campaign", etc? In fact, the words ring familiar. Yes, we have read them in the notorious "Report of the August (1948) Session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences", the session that became the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in the history of Soviet biology.

It is remarkable that today, the voice of Lysenko's followers can still be heard. Crocodile tears are being shed over the alleged "crackdown on the Michurinist movement in this country", over the "discrimination against representatives of Michurin's trend in genetics", etc. Yu.T. Lysenko's allegation that Vavilov "has long lost his debate in science" is the last straw. It is all the more preposterous given that recent findings in genetics have confirmed Vavilov's monumental discovery of hereditary variability in homological series. Having become the basis for comparative genetics, this law has explained convincingly the unity and variability of species...

I. Lalayants, Cand. Sc. (Biology) (Moscow)

Now that we are collectively "seeing the light"—about Vavilov's scientific contribution and human qualities—it is only fair that we should listen also to the dissenting opinions. First, I would like to emphasize that I do not share Yu.T. Lysenko's views. The point I want to make is this: Why should the media constantly idealize Vavilov while running Lysenko down? Such an approach to the two scientists' personal qualities diverts our attention from the main issue: How could a mistaken hypothesis prevail in this country and for almost 30 years eclipse scientific achievements evident to the rest of the world? Can it be put down solely to the "genius'" excessive softness and trustfulness and the "villain's" treachery?

S. Sazonov (Moscow)

I've just read Yu.T. Lysenko's letter. It's good you've published it. We must know about all the problems still festering today. Justice is being restored. In the Big Soviet Encyclopaedia (4th edition), Vavilov, Weismann, Mendel and Morgan are once again treated as respectable scientists, while Lysenko is no longer called a genius or and outstanding scientist. He is just "a Soviet biologist and agronomist... whose theories and hypotheses have never been proved or found wide practical application". This is mild. But let's be patient. One good thing at a time

A. Stolyarov (Moscow)

## Briefs

### Uzbek Official Honored

Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for his many years of fruitful work in party and local soviet bodies and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Jan 88 LD*]

## Economic

### Experts Debate Drawbacks of 1965 Economic Reform

*PM041557 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 31 Jan 88 p 12*

[Unattributed "Round Table" feature: "Learning Lessons from Past Reforms. A Discussion with Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Pavel Bunich and Professors Anatoliy Matlin and Gavriil Popov, D.SC. (Economics)"]

[Text] The current economic reform has entered the crucial stage at a critical time. Its general concept, progressive and radical, has yet to be finalized and set down on paper. At a recent meeting with heads of the mass media, Mikhail Gorbachev said that reform cannot wait till the end of the current five-year programme; we cannot afford to spend another two or three years hammering out the details. Radical changes in the economy must be started without delay. We can learn as we go along, as we acquire experience and knowledge; we

can anticipate today's problems by analyzing past failures. Reviewing past failures might also help us understand how opponents of those reforms managed to undermine them.

P. Bunich: No comparison is perfect. For this reason, before we compare the most important economic reform of the recent past (1965) with the current one we should note the differences between them. I would name, first and foremost, the economic methods of management. In 1965, the switchover to these methods was announced, but in actual fact the old economic mechanism remained. Great enthusiasm eclipsed the shortcomings of high-handed economic management. Enthusiasm turned to anxiety, but still the root vices of the management system never completely emerged.

The task today is to replace the old mechanism with a new one based strictly on economic methods.

G. Popov: In 1965, the number of indices was reduced, but they remained a must. Generally speaking the idea of the reform was to achieve a compromise between economic and administrative methods. The attempt resulted in a victory for the administrative methods.

To avoid a similar result this time there should be emphasis on economic methods to the exclusion of administrative ones.

P. Bunich: Despite its limited and inconsistent nature, the 1965 reform showed what economic methods of management can accomplish. Unfortunately, their supporters did not succeed in maintaining those methods, let alone expanding them. Things gradually slipped into the old rut. To succeed one should assess the situation objectively—not selectively so as to prove that all was bad in the past and now all is well.

G. Popov: The mechanism to carry out the reform is very important. Old instructions are being rescinded. But aren't the new instructions multiplying? In 1965, that spoiled the whole thing. Then the idea was that decisions by the Party's Central Committee and the Council of Ministers were not enough and that "specific" instructions were necessary. Those instructions often contradicted the very essence of the reform.

I would also mention "administrative traps" in the path of the reform. In 1965, they played a fatal role. What I have in mind are things that seemed procedural, technical, but which proved crucial. For example, certain quotas were compulsory: manufacturers were legally bound to produce certain items. Who could have guessed that a year or two later such items would account for 100 percent of factory output, making nonsense out of the idea of funds for the expansion of production. There were no goods to buy with those funds since potential suppliers were all tied up meeting the compulsory quotas.

A. Matlin: It is very important that enterprises should have faith in the fact that their funds are really theirs. Unfortunately, experience has often shown the opposite. Today work collectives can only be convinced through practical deeds that we really mean business. They won't believe just words. Let's go back to 1965 again. Funds were set aside at enterprises as part of the new system of economic incentives for the expansion and technical retooling of production. It was a great idea except for the fact that only half of the amortization money was meant for the expansion of production. The other half went to the state budget.

As a result, production of new equipment—to replace the old—was cut in half over the next two decades. Equipment rapidly became obsolescent. The amortization fund went to cover the costs of new construction projects on a non-repayment basis. Now that a chronic need for the technical retooling of production has been recognized, the money earmarked for this purpose is no longer available.

Several years ago when I mentioned this to an executive, the response was: "What's the point of giving money to enterprises if the equipment is not available?" But equipment is in short supply because it is supplied primarily to new projects.

P. Bunich: What's the most dangerous thing today? In the past, opponents of reform found pretexts and excuses for rejecting it. Today they all seem to be saying yes to reform while resisting it. Their actions are largely cosmetic and most of the old practices remain. Thus the radical nature of the reform—crucial for its success—is weakened, interest in it wanes, and opposing forces again prevail.

As they say in Uzbekistan, if you've got your top button in the wrong buttonhole, then all the rest are in the wrong holes too. Today the cost-accounting system is a button in the wrong buttonhole. Teams of workers doing superior work do not benefit from this system because all the money they earn over and above the target goes to the state budget. Sloppy workers fare no worse. Either their contribution to the state budget is minimal or they even get paid out of the budget. So there is no incentive to work well.

If the cost-accounting system does not motivate workers to do the best they can, the wide-ranging rights that go with the system may be abused: to work at a more relaxed pace, to reduce planned targets and increase allocations from the state budget. A graphic example of this is the consumer industry. In a bid to ostensibly prevent the above from happening there is now a second button in the wrong hole: the target figures of all state orders (formerly called state assignments) are still legally binding. The flood of formalist innovations is not limited by this. In the past, enterprises were the main recipients of directly assigned funds and material resources; now it is mostly territorial supply depots

which transfer them without any rigid limits set to enterprises. Some say that supply through direct links should be considered trade. In the meantime, trade is supply based on the availability of money, not of ration cards.

G. Popov: Conditions should be created for the inevitable clash of economic and administrative methods and for the triumph of the former. This did not happen in 1965.

Then, reform failed to motivate work collectives to take an active and militant stand; it failed to transform them into the main force for renewal, it failed to start an economic civil war between supporters of an efficient economy and those advocating administrative methods. Factories were guaranteed by the top managment their basic wages and all workers, irrespective of their real contribution, were entitled to 10-15 percent bonuses when their factory exceeded planned quotas. All workers in the economic administration were guaranteed a salary irrespective of their performance. And lastly, the reform proceeded from the idea that radical economic changes could be carried out without changes in the social and political structures first, without having restructured the direction of the economy by the Party or the inner-Party mechanics.

We should fully understand that those ideas were false so that we do not repeat past mistakes.

P. Bunich: The most sensitive economic nerve in society is remuneration for work. Wages do not serve as an incentive to work better unless they are directly tied to workers' efficiency. Today, wages are unfortunately mainly computed on the basis of last year's wage fund which is also based on padded manning quotas. Wages are supplemented from the ministry's reserves. The positive experience of work remuneration at several enterprises around the country is being spread at a snail's pace.

Pricing experts promise good prices. But there is a disturbing fact. They propose to compute new prices on the basis of cost. As before, this will stimulate the growth of material input per unit of production, of other expenditures. The result will be spiralling prices.

A. Matlin: We are told that prices of fuel and energy should be raised because their producers are short of several billion rubles needed for their switchover to the system of self-financing. In common sense terms this means only one thing: the executives are going to spend these billions without any payoff either in terms of production growth or reduced spendings. The question is: who stands to gain?

Another example: food industries are getting subsidies to produce milk and dairy products. Collective and state farms recoup their outlays and get monetary incomes in purchasing prices. At the same time meat and dairy products industries are extremely inefficient and subsidies show this up. Subsidies exist not only because purchasing prices are higher than retail prices, but also because at least 22-25 percent of agricultural produce gets ruined or does not get processed in the proper way.

Under these conditions the abolition of subsidies will disrupt the "normal" operation of factories, the current outrageous practices in this sector. And customers will have to pay. The abolition of subsidies and the raising of retail prices for food will only help the poor economic managers.

Cost accounting and self-financing will work if incomes have to be earned. And this is only possible when it is not "foreseen" in the price considering all the future probable and improbable expenditure.

G. Popov: Restructuring, the changing of the very foundations of life of millions of people could only be their own affair. The final result of renewal wholly depends on the degree of activity of the masses and on the democratic mechanism enabling them to see the real alignment of forces. A real restructuring is a revolution by the masses rather than the implementation of someone's ideas and plans. There should be a mechanism of initiative of the masses. Only then will we have what the masses consider necessary.

## Scientific

### Rumors of Cosmonaut's Poor Health Derided

*PM040931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 88 Second Edition p 3*

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Colonel M. Rebrov article: "Is It Easy for Man in Space? Apropos One Foreign Falsehood" followed by Academician O. Gazenko's commentary: "A Scientist's Opinion"]

[text] Kislovodsk—Moscow—It is difficult! And there can be no two opinions here. The degree of difficulty is dependent on many causes, notably on the duration of the flight. But I am talking about something else.

The "Taymyr" crew's flight was a triumph of space navigation. No other expedition had ever before worked for 326 days and nights in orbit. Yes, there were "crew replacements," but the commander—Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Yuriy Romanenko—remained at his post for all those long days and nights. The crew was still in space, but the very fact of the successful work of those working on board the Mir complex gave rise to hopes for an even longer expedition and for manned flights to Mars.

Congratulations and greetings addressed to the Soviet scientists, designers, and pilot-cosmonauts came from all continents and in all languages. But words sounding a different note suddenly burst into this benevolent polyglot hubbub. Britain's DAILY MAIL and the EVENING

STANDARD, Italy's LA STAMPA, and together with them various radio voices, citing "competent" people, "authoritative" sources, and, in particular, an "anonymous" Italian citizen, who is training for a space flight together with U.S. astronauts decided to cast a slur not only on the flight itself but also on those who prepared the flight and those who took part in it.

I will not repeat verbatim everything that was plastered both over the Western press and poured out over the air. The essence of the falsehood is as follows: "The Russians' risky experiment turned out to be a failure. The guinea pig did not stand up to the ordeals of weightlessness. Crew Commander Yuriy Romanenko's grave physical and psychological condition, the loss of muscle and bone tissue, and dangerous changes in the composition of the blood forced the flight to be interrupted and the cosmonauts to be brought back to earth 1 month ahead of schedule. Even now the cosmonaut is still afflicted by syncopes...."

With no qualms about fabricating fables about the critical condition which allegedly besets Yu. Romanenko to this day, the "authoritative sources," skilled in falsehoods, are trying to substantiate their arguments.

Arguments...? On 6 February 1987, when Soyuz TM-3 took off from Baykonur, we journalists knew that we would meet the crew on 29 December, sometime around midday. The day was known absolutely precisely, and the time—hours and minutes—could be specified within quite small margins.

Something else was also well-known: The flight program is not a biological one. Testing the new station's new equipment, the life-support system, and the scientific equipment of both the Mir station itself and also of the Kvant module, the execution of a vast series of research operations and experiments, and the tackling of applied national economic tasks—that is what formed the basis of the program for this long flight. Medical biological research was, of course, carried out and was of the utmost importance but was only part of the program.

The crew—Yuriy Romanenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrov, and Anatoliy Levchenko—are now resting with their families in Kislovodsk. When I crossed the threshold of the small 2-story cottage, the first thing I heard was a song:

"Dawns blaze up, then burn themselves out...."

"Sagittarius gives us a last autograph...."

They sang to a guitar. The author's voice sounded scarcely louder than the others, but then there were exclamations: "Fancy seeing you here! Have you decided to celebrate our little jubilee? Today it is exactly 1 month since we returned to earth.... What's it like there in Moscow; what's the weather like...?

Facts... Yuriy remembered 29 December, and the first thing he said to the reception party: "Don't lift me up, boys. I want to stand on my own feet and compare this feeling with what it was like after the first voyage" (it will be recalled that at that time he had flown for 96 days).

"After this flight," "Taymyr-1" [Romanenko's inflight pseudonym] said, "not only did I feel better, I expected this because there was more to do during this flight, but there was no weakness, sweating, or tachycardia...."

I. Tarasov, in charge of the cosmonauts' medical training, and crew doctor I. Reznikov noted: "We knew that Yuriy would return quite okay. He is a man who highly organizes his work and leisure and who is thoughtful and punctual. A strong, purposeful character lies behind that."

We talked about the features of weightlessness and the organism's adaptation under these conditions: "It is not necessary to keep muscular and vascular tone. Oxygen is supplied in the same quantities, but energy expenditure decreases and, naturally, conveyors of oxygen are shed; this is normal adaptation. In a long flight, "terrestrial" erythrocytes are completely replaced by erythrocytes engendered in space. These "space erythrocytes" efficiently provide the organism with oxygen, although they are different in form from the earth ones...."

This was a conversation in which the crew also took an active part.

On the fifth day after returning (the first day counts as zero) the crew sat down to report. It is not so simple to report on the entire 326 days, their technical and scientific content and everything scheduled in the program of days and orbits. But this work has been done.

A "standard" day today for the crew is as follows:

0730 hours—get up; 0800-0830 hours—exercises in the open air, running; 0900 hours—breakfast; 1030 mountain walk of 7-8 km, dinner, rest, then the swimming pool; 1600-1800—sports hall, walk, supper, movie...

"Of course, I feel a weakness in those muscles not used during the flight. But all parameters are stable.... What else are we doing? Narzan baths, massage, and we take the waters. After all, we are in a Caucasian spa town...! For the first days, we had a craving for salty food, such as pickled mushrooms and gherkins...."

He reacted calmly to the foreign stories. After a pause for thought, he said with a smile:

"They could have invited us, all expenses paid by their publishing houses. I have never been to Britain, or Italy either. I would not refuse to go. But as for guinea pigs, they are talking nonsense....

Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Shatalov, chief of the Cosmonaut Training Center, told me about the special methods elaborated by Soviet medicine and by the center's doctors, both during the crews' training for long flights and also for work in orbit.

"Today I can say with conviction that it has proved itself," Vladimir Aleksandrovich concluded.

Pilot-Cosmonauts V. Shatalov, A. Leonov, and P. Klimuk are of the same opinion: If the "Taymyr" crew flew to Mars in this sort of condition, they would, undoubtedly, fulfill the program, prepare their craft for return, and set off on the return journey.

Out there, in flight, Yuriy Romanenko wrote a song. He called it "Think of a Wish."

"What wish?" I asked.

He smiled, took the guitar, and quietly began to sing:

"Take off once again to return to the stars...."

The song also contained the following words:

"Farewell, Mir complex until, maybe, we meet again...."

We left in the evening. Feeling the firm handshakes, the slaps on the back which left me reeling, and the iron bearhugs, I thought: "A lie with a predictable consequence is not so much cunning as offensive. Long space flights do have their problems and naturally so. But they will not stop those heading for their objective." I thought again that the ray of hope for the possibility of manned flight to Mars will not be extinguished. Such a journey is bound to take place.

Scientist's Opinion [subhead]

In the course of this flight, thorough medical checks were carried out constantly, and amendments were made to the crew's work, rest, eating, and physical exercise program where necessary. The data and results received from postflight examinations of Yu. Romanenko illustrate that he maintained quite a high level of work efficiency during the entire flight and is successfully coming through the period of postflight readaptation.

The cosmonaut' s weight showed practically no change, and this is a very important integral indicator of a man's state of health. An insignificant reduction in the volume of shin [as published] muscle took place, but no more and even somewhat less in comparison with certain long flights. The optical density of bone tissue—an indicator which characterizes the strength of the bones—fell by approximately 5%. This is less than noted in other flights. The nature of the functional changes in the cardiovascular system, which is one of the main areas where weightlessness can have an impact, were no different than we had observed before.

On the whole, I must point out that the cosmonaut's postflight state of health by and large accorded with our prognoses made on the basis of previous experience and data received in the course of the flight. The main "culprit" of this is, indisputably, Yuriy Romanenko, who was exceptionally conscientious and creative in fulfilling all the medics' recommendations during the whole flight. And this bore tangible fruit.

A new extremely important frontier has been crossed, as regards the duration of man's stay in space. We are sure that progress is possible, but this must be made sensibly and cautiously.

## Activities of Mir Cosmonauts Described

*LD051204 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS—Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov have been working aboard the orbiting platform Mir for one and a half months now.

In keeping with a program for geophysics research the cosmonauts today are conducting a series of experiments to determine the optical characterstics of the atmosphere and obtain data about the aerosol layers [as received] at an altitude of about 100 kilometers.

The studies, which involve the use of an electronic photometer, EFO-1, are being done by measuring the brightness of stars as they are about to disappear behind the atmosphere of earth.

The magnetic spectrometer Maria is being used to conduct another series of studies to measure high-energy fundamental particle flows in near-earth space.

Working with the international orbiting observatory Kvant, the cosmonauts continue calibrating and positioning its telescopes with regard to a radiation source in the Crab Nebula. The telescopes are being trained on it automatically, while the crew are making periodic checks on whether the desired orientation has been achieved and, if warranted, make adjustments in the on-board computer complex.

Today's program provides also for a number of medical experiments and physical exercises.

The flight is proceeding normally.

Titov and Manarov are feeling well.

## Biomedical Expert Interviewed on Mir Program

*PM031510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 88 First Edition p 5*

[Interview with Academician Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko, director of the USSR Ministry of Health Institute of Medico-Biological Problems, by our correspondent V. Pishchik, under the rubric "They Say... But What Is the Truth of It?": "'It Was a Step Toward Mars'"—date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Pishchik] The subject of a manned flight to Mars is now being discussed widely at various meetings of scientists, cosmonauts, and astronauts and in the press. What can you say about the possibility of making such an expedition and about medico-biological backup for it?

[Gazenko] Today the range of opinions about the possible date for a Mars expedition is relatively wide—from the most optimistic view that such a flight could take place before the end of this century, to the very cautious view that it will take decades. That is only natural because making predictions is a fairly complex matter. One thing is clear: namely, that if mankind decides to do it, it will be another step into the unknown. That must take place on the basis of accumulated knowledge, a correct assessment of all the previous experience, and a sober analysis of the real conditions and potential, especially when it is a question of people's health and safety.

The experience of medico-biological backup for manned spaceflights accumulated in the past years provides good groundwork for future confident steps along the space road. We have every reason to look optimistically at the possibility of increasing the length of man's stays in space.

However, in order really to begin tackling the tasks of organizing a manned expedition to Mars, much more will have to be done. Let me just note some of the substantial problems which, in my view, require solving. They are the creation of reliable life support systems for the cosmonauts for such a long, autonomous flight, the safeguarding of radiation safety, and the resolution of a whole series of psychological and physiological problems.

In a word, in order to take the step to the other planets, much good work still has to be done on earth and in space. Yuriy Romanenko's successful 326-day flight is one of the "building blocks," I would say, out of which the foundations are being laid for future expeditions into the expanses of the universe.

## Practicalities of Manned Mars Mission Outlined

*PM041119 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jan 88 p 3*

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN political observer Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Bachmanov "Scientific Commentary": "Peaceful Space Is Infinite"]

[Excerpts] January 27 sees the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty "On Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies." [passage omitted].

Manned flights to Mars present an imposing task, in whose resolution all mankind could participate. Incidentally, Yuriy Romanenko's 326-day flight, which recently ended, gave an affirmative answer to the question of one-way manned flight to Mars. A cosmonaut can keep fit if he maintains a training regime using the arsenal of resources which are at present being tested on spacecraft and stations.

However, the specific nature of a Mars expedition lies in the abundance of possible flight plans: one or two ships, longer or faster trajectory, aerodynamic or gasodynamic braking for reentry into the earth's atmosphere, and so on. Analysis of possible scenarios for the expedition shows that Mars is practically accessible using new energy sources and forms of propulsions—nuclear-powered or rocket installations.

The latter alternative requires the assembly in near-earth orbit of a ship with a mass of 1190 tonnes over 3 months using 10 "Saturn-5" launches. The ship has 5 nuclear-powered motors each with 104 tonnes thrust, one of which is used when landing modules take off from Mars.

If hydrofluoric fuel is used, on a 450-day expedition the ship could have a mass [massa] of 930 tonnes in a favorable period and 1240 tonnes in an unfavorable period [sentence as published]. This would require between five and seven launches of modified "Saturn-5" rockets. Naturally, it is most expedient to resolve such a costly task using the scientific schools and technical potential of all the countries of the world community.

But as yet the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which has put a heavy financial burden on its economy, is an insuperable obstacle.

Even from the brief list of aforementioned space programs and projects, you can see what shining prospects lie in channeling funds and material resources not to armaments but to the study and exploration of the limitless possibilities of space, especially as changes for the better have been outlined: On 12 January 1988 the U.S. National Science Foundation and the USSR Academy of Sciences signed a new 5-year scientific cooperation agreement. So I would like to believe that common sense will prevail and that peaceful space apparatus will

open up the many secrets of the universe and "will bring the mountains of bread and the wealth of power" of which K.E. Tsiolkovskiy, the founder of theoretical astronautics, dreamed.

### Scientists, Engineers Form New Organization

*LD041324 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—Some 50 sectoral and interdepartmental scientific and technical societies in the USSR, which currently have no programme for joint activities, will be united in a new mass organisation—the Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies of the USSR. The relevant decision was taken at the final meeting of the 7th All-Union Congress of Scientific and Technical Societies in the Kremlin today.

"To pool the efforts of engineers alone is not enough if burning scientific and technological problems are to be solved," Academician Aleksandr Ishlinskiy, chairman of the society's All-Union Council, said in a TASS interview. "Various requirements of the branches of the national economy demand an in-depth all-round approach to their study. Consequently, many cases call for the participation of psychologists, sociologists, economists, and specialists in ecology.

Each of the existing societies, uniting specialists in one branch or trade (machine building, chemistry, philosophy, etc), handles its own problems independently of others, although its efficiency may suffer if specialists from other branches are not involved. The USSR Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies will become an organisation, called upon to bring all societies together to make better use of the creative potential of scientists and engineers.

Such a union, which is a mass organisation, can be not only a partner but also an opponent of the decisions of ministries and departments. Alternative views on various aspects of the socio-economic development of the USSR, put forward by scientists and engineers, will help find the most rational variants of the economic development.

### Materials Sent to Swiss Space Exhibition

*LD042046 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS—Mock-ups of Soviet space craft, of booster rocket Energia, photographs of the earth's surface made from outer space and other exhibits were dispatched last Wednesday from Moscow to Switzerland in Sovavto trucks. The exhibition has been timeed to the second international conference on commercial and industrial uses of outer space which is due to be held in Montreux on February 21-25. The exhibition prepared by the Soviet organizations Glavkosmos (the Chief Administration for the Development and use of Space Engineering for the Economy and Research), Soyuzkarta, Litsenzintorg, the USSR State Hydrometeorology Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences will demonstrate the USSR's potentialities in the exploration of resources of the earth and control for their use in outer space, in the production of materials and alloys in conditions of orbital flight.

Services for the launching of satellites of various countries by means of Soviet booster rockets, the use of the Mir station for the production of unique materials in outer space, for the study of the state of the environment are among the Soviet commercial proposals to foreign partners. The application of spacecraft for the exploration of the earth's surface makes it possible to obtain high precision information, which ecologists need, will in the long run ensure a cut in the cost of such work.

One of the Soviet exhibits is a photograph of the Geneva Lake made from outer space. One can clearly see in the photograph the polluted sections of the lake.

### Daily's Readers React to Water Use Resolution

*PM031019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 88 Morning Edition p 3*

[K. Smirnov article: "Every Drop of Water Counts: Thoughts Concerning the Telephone Calls to the Editorial Office about the 'Project of the Century'"]

[Text] As soon as the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Priority Measures To Improve the Utilization of Water Resources in the Country" was published, the editorial office's telephones began to ring. Readers were alarmed: Had a step backward been taken compared with the 1986 decision stopping planning and other work concerned with diverting part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers into southern regions?

What, then, are the lines in the resolution that have disquieted readers? They are as follows: "...to continue the study of scientific problems connected with the regional redistribution of water resources on the basis of comprehensive economic and environmental research."

The idea of regional redistribution of water resources is not something stillborn, something unrelated to the country's true needs. The problem is that since the thirties this has been seen as the only way to solve the question in our country. It has ossified into a rigid tradition and developed into a monopolistic departmental interest.

However, in recent decades, enough empirical experience and scientific data has been accumulated to counterbalance the obsession with large-scale water diversion and the billions in costs involved.

The restructuring now underway in the country has led to an awareness of the new realities and the establishment of new economic and environmental thinking. This had an immediate impact upon the fate of the "project of the century." Removed from the half-light of shuttered offices into the bright light of public opinion and scientific criticism, it has begun to reveal one defect after another.

In the summer of 1986, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Halting Work To Divert Part of the Flow of the Northern and Siberian Rivers."

A number of ministries and departments invariably employed over many years the tactical device of starting the implementation of projects as early as possible and spending considerable state resources on them as quickly as possible without bothering to make any serious environmental study of them. They calculated that once the machine was set in motion, no one would take the decision to stop it. That was the usual way of things in the past. But then, for the first time, the country' s political and state leadership did take such a decision.

The resolution on priority measures to improve the utilization of water resources was its logical conclusion and development. Both documents in essence raise again the question of the planning of large-scale transformations of the environment, particularly where the territorial redistribution of water resources is involved. The monopoly of those who dictated to the country a sole solution to water problems has been broken.

Nevertheless, it is noted that research will continue. Serious criticism of the "project of the century" does not deny the drafters of the project and its champions the opportunity of proving the rightness of their line of research. Only it will now have to be proven in conditions of open debate, equality, and competition with other scientific collectives and trends.

At the same time, the question of the responsibility of the drafters of the "project of the century" for miscalculations raised in IZVESTIYA (No 110, 1987) by writer S.P. Zalygin and Academican G.I. Petrov is still relevant.

It was previously thought that the study and evaluation of projects that transform the environment was a matter for specialists **alone** [word in boldface as published]. Naturally they also have the final say today. But here it is clearly and unambiguously laid down that the people and the environment in which they live are not to be regarded merely as objects to be tampered with as someone sees fit, irrespective of the people's will. The environment, after all, is not a laboratory for departmental experiments, nor are the people guinea pigs in that laboratory.

The final and most important thing: The latest resolutions lay down priorities for the country' water industry. It is envisaged that most attention be focused and material resources concentrated primarily on ensuring the most economical, effective, and comprehensive utilization of water resources, ultimately switching water utilization over to an economically accountable basis.

It has been deemed necessary to set water consumption quotas for associations, enterprises, and organizations as of 1989 and long-term economic normatives for water payment as of 1991.

This conclusion is based on the level of scientific and technical progress, present and future, and the development and introduction of water-conservation techniques, particularly recycling, into the national economy.

This constitutes the thrust and common link between the 1986 and 1988 decisions on water problems. Does the latest resolution clear the drafters of the "project of the century" of the serious charge leveled against them by the people? No, it does not. When some of those who drafted the project try to highlight those lines about the continuation of research while forgetting about their miscalculations and mistakes, they are evading the point, which is that research can no longer be continued in the way that it was in the past. Serious restructuring must take place within the very scientific and planning organizations themselves.